

JPRS 74585

16 November 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2178

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74585	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2178		5. Report Date 16 November 1979		
7. Author(s)		6.		
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Report No.		
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.		
		11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)		
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered		
		14.		
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input type="checkbox"/> Niger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zaire
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/> Zambia
Economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion	
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Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda	
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swaziland	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania	
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input type="checkbox"/> Togo	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda	
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta	
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 146
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

16 November 1979

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2178

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
East Africa Management Institute Expanded (UGANDA TIMES, 29 Sep 79)	1
Irrigation Projects Reported (Renee Pelletier; AFRICA, Oct 79)	2
Briefs Zaire To Return Ugandan Vehicles	8
ANGOLA	
Briefs Cubans Sponsor Revolution Commemoration	9
BENIN	
Briefs FRG Envoy Received	10
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	
Opposition Attacks Dacko's Actions in Letter, Statement (LE MONDE, 4-5 Nov 79)	11
Briefs Arrests of Mercenary, French Citizens	12
CHAD	
Briefs Ahmat Acyl Message French Policy Criticized Problems in School Sector Njamena Radio Replaces Transmitters	13 13 13 14

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
CONGO	
Organization, Duties of PCT Secretariat Reported (ETUMBA, 12 Oct 79)	15
Results of Sendji, Yanga Drilling Described (BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI, 5 Oct 79)	18
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
Reporter Describes Conditions in Malabo During Visit (Rafael Fraguas; EL PAIS, 7 Oct 79)	29
IVORY COAST	
Briefs	
Maritime Agreement With Italy	24
French Loan Agreement	24
KENYA	
Odinga's Attempts To Play Leading Political Role Fruitless (Jean Pierre Langellier; LE MONDE, 11 Oct 79)	25
LESOTHO	
New Currency To Be Issued 7 December (THE STAR, 23 Oct 79)	27
Fewer Mineworkers Going to South Africa (THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 79)	28
Briefs	
West German Aid Agreement	29
MADAGASCAR	
Vongy Youth Celebrates Third Anniversary (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 22 Sep 79)	30
Visit of Soviet Youth Delegation Reported (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 5 Oct 79)	33
Economic Statistics for 1978 Released (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 24 Sep 79)	35
Details on Medical Cooperation With PRC Given (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 5 Oct 79)	38

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

MALI

Briefs

Mali Interests Qadhdhafi

40

NAMIBIA

Pik Botha Tells Waldheim To End Atrocities

(THE CITIZEN, 2 Nov 79)

41

Terrorists Reported Killing Ovambo Leader, Bodyguard

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 31 Oct 79)

43

SWAPO Loss Since April Reported at 3,000

(THE CITIZEN, 2 Nov 79)

44

Internal Problems Reported in SWAPO

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Oct 79)

45

NGK Discusses Issuing Firearms to Clergy, Others

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 19 Oct 79)

46

Considerable Number of Abducted Children Still Unaccounted For

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 26 Oct 79)

47

Aktur Leader Reportedly Questions DTA Funds

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Oct 79)

48

Country's Name Still Being Disputed

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Oct 79)

49

Tjongarero Elected to Church Organization Post

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 30 Oct 79)

50

Kloppers Asks Aid for Bad Conditions in Khomasdal

(Paul Lange; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 31 Oct 79)

51

Mudge Comments on Administration Hampering Anti-Discrimination

(THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 Oct 79)

53

Viljoen Speaks Out on Future of South-West Africa

(Gerrit Viljoen Interview; RAND DAILY MAIL, 25 Oct 79)

54

Municipal Employees Reported Leaving for South Africa

(WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 13 Oct 79)

59

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Government Jobs Offered to Returned Exiles, de Vries (Gwen Lister; WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 13 Oct 79)	61
Dutch Government Reported Subsidizing Namibian Exiles (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 13 Oct 79)	63
Briefs Landmine in Ovamboland	64
NIGERIA	
Shagari Speech to National Assembly (Shehu Shagari; DAILY TIMES, 18 Oct 79)	65
Shagari's Governing Style Must Include Action (Stanley Macebuh; DAILY TIMES, 18 Oct 79)	70
Senate Approves 20 Ministers, Does Not Accept 18 (DAILY TIMES, 22, 25 Oct 79)	72
List of Ministers, by Felix Odiari Shagari Clarification	
Permanent Secretaries Appointed, Reassigned (NEW NIGERIAN, 15 Oct 79)	75
Kaduna Assembly Confrontation With Governor Continues (Various sources, 17, 18, 26 Oct 79)	77
Call for Governor's Resignation, by Mu'azu Alhaji Rejection of Nominees, by Mu'azu Alhaji 'DAILY TIMES' Comment, Editorial	
Lagos Governor's Ruling on Transfer Students Criticized (DAILY TIMES, 26 Oct 79)	81
New Energy Commission To Include Nuclear Energy Committee (Gboyega Amobonye; NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Oct 79)	83
Power Generation Plans, Alternatives Discussed (Alaba Jambadi; NEW NIGERIAN, 29 Sep 79)	85
Indian Experts Report Progress in Railway Management (THE HINDU, 24 Oct 79)	87
Gongola Sugar Project To Begin Operation (Ibrahim N. Salihu; NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Oct 79)	89

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Briefs

Shagari Praise for Army	91
New Senate Officers	91
Ojukwu Court Appeal	91
Lagos New Housing Goal	92
Lake Chad Irrigation Project	92
Petroleum Company Reorganization	92
Local Fuel Shortage	92
Kano Local Councils Dissolved	93
Bride Price in Sokoto	93

RHODESIA

Con Men Reap 'Political' Harvest (THE HERALD, 1 Nov 79)	94
Lifting of Sanctions Would Bolster Economy (Martin Spring; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 23 Oct 79).	95
Curfew Extended to Gwelo District (THE HERALD, 24 Oct 79)	97
Air Rhodesia Losses Disappointing (Editorial; THE HERALD, 1 Nov 79)	98
Gold Mining Research Reported (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 1 Nov 79)	99
Currency Setback for Citizen Band Radio Plans (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 1 Nov 79)	100
Conex Says Wheat Stocks Sufficient (THE HERALD, 31 Oct 79)	102
Government Reduces Petrol, Maize, Sugar Prices (THE HERALD, 1 Nov 79)	103
Briefs	
Five-Year Plan	105

SOUTH AFRICA

Potential for Militant Labor Struggles Suggested (THE CITIZEN, 20 Oct 79)	106
Botha Stresses Need for Good Civilian-Military Relations (THE CITIZEN, 20 Oct 79)	107

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Raw Invites Prime Minister to TV Debate (Nelly Vorster; THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 79)	108
Economic Development Program Report Issued (THE CITIZEN, 18 Oct 79)	109
Economic Growth Objectives	
Botha Preface	
Inflation Prospects	
Primary Exports	
Foreign Capital	
Unemployment Trends	
Inflation, Trade Figures Released (THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 79)	113
Price Index Increase, by Penelope Gracie	
Trade Surplus Improvement	
New Technology Should Be Viewed in Framework of Labor Use (THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 79)	115
Long-Term Energy Prospects Favorable (Gill Mackey; THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 79)	116
Palabora To Resume Full Production (THE CITIZEN, 19 Oct 79)	117
Briefs	
Aid to Transkei	118
Increased Steel Output	118
SWAZILAND	
Parliament Approves Funds for Swazi Airline (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 17 Oct 79)	119
Fuel Supply Remains a Potential Problem (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 12 Oct 79)	120
Tate, Lyle Chairman Discusses Sugar Industry Prospects (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, FARMERS MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, 18 Oct 79)	121
New National Park To Be Established (Andrew Forest; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 17 Oct 79) ..	122

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
Relations With Taiwan	124
UGANDA	
New Wave of Killings Reported; Army Vehicles Used (DAILY NATION, 25 Oct 79)	125
Border Posts Open, But Checked More Thoroughly Than Usual (DAILY NATION, 23 Oct 79)	126
Lenient Statute To Take Place of 1967 Detention Law (DAILY NATION, 22 Oct 79)	128
Ugandans Reported Clamoring for Reading Material (SUNDAY NATION, 21 Oct 79)	129
UPPER VOLTA	
Briefs	
Loans Granted	131
ZAIRE	
Mobutu Plan, Relations With U.S. Described (SPECIAL, 20 Sep 79)	132
'AZAP' Comments on Center for International Commerce (AZAP, 27 Sep 79)	135
'AZAP' Comments on Economic Situation of Northeast Zaire (AZAP, 27 Sep 79)	136
Projections for Inga Dam Capacity Projected (MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA, 8 Aug 79)	137
Gold Trafficking in Mwenga Reported (MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA, 8 Aug 79)	138
Briefs	
New Chinese Medical Group	139

EAST AFRICA MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE EXPANDED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] The Government has approved the conversion of the Arusha-based East Africa Management Institute into a regional body covering 17 eastern and southern Africa countries, the Minister for Regional Co-operation, Mr Ateker Ejalu, has announced.

The Minister said that a recent cabinet meeting conveyed Uganda's formal approval to the institute's chairman.

The institute is one of the organizations which survived after the collapse of the East African Community in June 1977.

The three partner states--Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya--agreed mutually that the institute should not only continue to serve the three states but should extend its services to other states in the eastern and Southern Africa region.

Kenya has consented to the suggestion and conveyed its approval. Tanzania has consented.

The expanded institute will now comprise Angola, Botswana, The Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The institute will function as a management body for manpower development to promote high efficiency and performance levels in both public and private sector of the member states.

Mr Ejalu said the three owners of the institute--Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania--have agreed that the assets of the institute be transferred to the expanded body.

CSO: 4420

IRRIGATION PROJECTS REPORTED

Dakar AFRICA in French Oct 79 pp 61-63

{Article by Renee Pelletier: "Hydraulics in Black Africa"}

[Text] The existence of large rivers in the Sudan-Sahel zone, such as the Niger and Senegal rivers, was not enough to prevent a poor distribution of the water, both over a period of time and between the various areas. The long drought which fell over the area has increased the shortage of agricultural food products and disturbed the ecological balance, thus contributing to a further advance of the desert.

Thanks to international solidarity, the countries involved have put forth great efforts to fight the consequences of this drama. This has reinforced their conviction that economic development is not possible without full control over the water, inasmuch as hydraulics, an ancient technology requiring ingenuity and common sense, uses low-cost labor having a low level of training. This is why most African countries have worked out major and promising projects for the development of their water resources. The objectives they have set for themselves are to satisfy the water requirements of men and livestock, to develop irrigated crops, to insure navigability of the rivers, and to produce cheap electric power.

Cameroon: Major Project in Progress

Judging from the number of ministries involved in hydraulics (transportation, economy and "skin" [as published, "Peau", possibly "eau", i.e. water], mining and energy, agriculture, animal husbandry), control over, and exploitation of water resources are a major concern of the Cameroon Government who devotes large portion of its investment credits to it.

For instance, 50.4 billions [of CFA francs] have been earmarked for two large hydroelectric dams now under construction. One in Lagdo is to produce 70 megawatts and will meet the increased power consumption of northern Cameroon; it is financed jointly by China and Cameroon. The other, in Songloulou near

Edea, will supply six 48 megawatt units when completed. The first unit will become operational in 1980 and three more in 1981. They will make it possible to meet the needs of ALUCAM which plans to double its production, and will insure the interconnection of southern Cameroon areas.

Two other dams, each with a storage capacity of 5 million cubic meters of water, are now being completed or already completed: one in Bamenda, for a total cost of 1.2 billion CFA francs, and one in Mokololo, in the north, which has cost 2.2 billion CFA francs and has been financed by Cameroon and a German loan.

We should also mention the agricultural program under which several dams, financed by the Special Fund for Rural Action with assistance from the World Bank, will store one million cubic meters of water; and a major research program on water resources in the northern provinces.

A considerable share of the credits devoted to water resources will be used for an ambitious water-conveyance network. At present, only 20 urban centers have water-supply systems and these are often quite inadequate. For instance, only 33 percent of the 500,000 inhabitants of Douala have individual connections to the water-supply system or a fountain terminal. The proportion is only slightly higher in Yaounde (40 percent).

Thirty-seven billion CFA francs have been budgeted to cover 80 percent of the urban population requirements and, to this effect, 56 urban centers should be provided with water-supply systems by 1990. Such systems are already under completion in eight towns: Kousseri, Belabo, Nango, Eboko, Obala, Batchanga, Mgoumou, Bagante and Bafoussan, at a cost of about 3 billion CFA francs, financed by Cameroon.

Construction of a water-supply system in 11 towns has been in progress for the past 2 years. Its cost is estimated at 7 billion CFA francs, including the Bamenda dam. Another program, covering eight more towns and having a budgeted cost of 3 billion CFA francs is to be started in the near future, with financial assistance from Belgium. In addition, feasibility studies for the complete overhaul of the water-supply system of 13 towns have just been completed and implementation studies began in June, with assistance from the World Bank.

In addition, feasibility studies for the reinforcement and expansion of the Douala and Yaounde water-supply systems are in progress. The necessary financing for this major program is expected to be well over 5 billion CFA francs. Finally, two programs are expected to provide water-supply systems for smaller towns.

Kossou: At the Heart of Ivory Coast

Paradoxically, one of the first countries to engage in such a policy of water resource development is also one which is favored with abundant

rainfall and numerous rivers. Ivory Coast recognized at an early date the necessity for the creation of hydraulic operations in order to take the best possible advantage of its water resources. The Bandama river, flowing right across the country, constitutes an ideal skeleton for basic hydraulic structures centered mainly around the Kossou dam. The construction of this dam has resulted in the creation of an artificial lake having a surface area of 1,750 sq km, releasing over 20,000 hectares of irrigated land which are already under cultivation with coffee, rice and other mechanized crops: corn, yams, cotton. This dam supplies approximately 530 million kwh. Over 450,000 people have settled on its lands, and further development is planned. More land will be irrigated downstream from the dam as well as in the peninsula formed between the two long arms of the lake. Thus, 10 years after the initial groundbreaking, the effects of this dam are beginning to be felt.

Another project will be created near Mount Taabo; it is expected to produce over one billion kwh per year.

A Promising Hydraulic Development Program

In addition, in order to achieve a better distribution of hydraulic operations in the other areas, a national water-supply program was launched in 1973, both in towns and in villages. Its implementation has been entrusted to the National Hydraulic Fund (FNH) as far as financial management is concerned, and to FOREXI (Exploitation Drilling Company) and SODECI (Water-Supply Company).

In urban centers, the objective of the program is to overhaul and expand the 38 water-supply systems already existing, and to install such systems in all prefectures and sub-prefectures. As far as villages are concerned, 7,200 new wells are expected to become available by 1980 in all villages of more than 100 inhabitants, i.e. 1 well for 600 inhabitants, and over 5,200 wells for 1,700 drillings. In view of the increase in population, the program had to provide for an additional 2,500 structures and its implementation period had to be extended to 1982. Its total cost amounts to 65 billion CFA francs (43 billions for urban water-supply systems and 22 billions for village water-supply systems). The 4 largest cities in the country: Abidjan, Bouake, San Pedro and Yamoussoukro all together account for 12 billion CFA francs.

In 1977, 20 of the planned 38 water-supply system extensions, including 5 dams, were completed with an African Development Bank loan: in Adzope, Daloa, Bandoukou, Gagnoa and Toumodi. The capacity of the Bouake systems was increased from 9,000 to 14,000 cubic meters per day, the distribution network increasing from 50 to 110 km. The program covering the prefectures and sub-prefectures shows considerable progress. A total of 22 dams and 33 water-treatment stations have been completed, as well as 61 water towers and over 1,050 km of water lines.

In the villages, however, the water-supply program has been somewhat delayed. Nevertheless, 200 systems have been completed. Total investments between 1974 and 1978 reached 42 billion CFA francs, i.e. 64 percent of the total budget for the program, viz. 30 billions for urban water-supply systems and 12 billions for village water-supply systems.

All these hydraulic works which, as a whole, aim at regulating the flow of rivers, should enable the Ivory Coast to improve its agricultural yields, to achieve food self-sufficiency and, thanks to its dams, to double its production of energy within the next 10 years.

In Senegal, An Old Dream Comes True...

Senegal has built its hopes on the development of the two rivers which flow across its territory.

The normalization of relations between Guinea and its neighbors, especially Senegal, had as a first beneficial result to give new impetus to the Gambia Development Organization (OMVG) after it had been announced that Guinea was joining it. This project provides for the development of the Gambia basin through the construction of two dams, one in Sambangalou and the other in Kerrety. The latter will permit irrigation of 175,000 to 270,000 hectares of land, mainly in Gambia.

The Sambangalou dam will produce electricity, part of which will be used in the exploitation of iron ore deposits in eastern Senegal. A third anti-salt dam will be built in Bamtenda. It will also be used for a regional road in Gambia. Studies for the latter project could start in the near future; as part of its 5th plan, Senegal has earmarked credits amounting to 1 billion CFA francs for this project.

In spite of financing difficulties, the development of the Senegal river appears to have entered a decisive stage, thus realizing a century-old dream.

The anti-salt and irrigation dam at Diama will permit cultivation of 40,000 to 70,000 hectares, according to an estimate made by GERSAR (Regional Development Companies' Study and Realization Group) on the basis of technical studies made by SOGREAH [expansion unknown], Coyne-Bellier and BCEOM (Central Study Office for Overseas Equipment). The cost of the first work instalment is estimated at 29 billion CFA francs. It will include civil engineering for the dam, embankments, access roads, intake structures and various other structures.

Part of the studies concerning the Manantali dam was carried out by RheinRuhr, Tractionnel, Stucky and SONED [expansion unknown]. The purpose of the dam is to regulate the flow of the river all the year around, which will permit the irrigation of 375,000 hectares of land, not to mention the production of approximately 800 million kwh per year. Ships will be able to go upstream from Saint Louis to Kayes during the whole year. The dam will be 60 meters high.

The cost of the first work instalment will be 67 billion CFA francs, covering civil engineering, foundation work for the electric power plant, hydro-mechanical equipment, construction of an access road, overhaul of the railroad and displacement of riverside residents.

The total cost for the development of the river, to be spread over 40 years, will amount to 940 billion CFA francs. In spite of successive reevaluation of the cost of the work, because of increases in the prices of materials and equipment financial assistance has been obtained from various sources, totalling \$396 billion.

Pending the initial stage of the work, Senegal has started a program of hydraulic equipment as part of its fifth development plan.

In the villages, this program covers the replacement of hydraulic equipment and vehicles (1,750 million CFA francs in investments), water-supply systems for 43 urban centers (1,095 millions), and the drilling of 615 wells, for a total investment of 2.5 billion CFA francs. After obtaining encouraging results, SAED [expansion unknown] in the Senegal River delta, SODEFITEX [expansion unknown] in eastern Senegal and in Casamance, and SODAGRI [expansion unknown] in semi-arid areas, these companies have been entrusted with a program covering underground water and irrigation, with a 17 billion CFA franc budget. In 1975, SAED extended its activities from the river delta to the valley as a whole. For the implementation of the first work instalment of its program it had a 84 km long embankment built on the left bank of the Senegal River, including 7 intake structures to protect the land against possible inundations. In addition, thanks to credits from the Aid and Cooperation Fund, three pumping stations have been built to handle high-water levels. In the off-season, this also enables industrial tomato cultivation.

For their part, Casamance and Sine-Saloum will profit from a national dam program aimed at reclaiming salt lands by rainwater storage or by pumping during high-water periods.

Under this 5th development plan, investments amounting to 14.5 billion CFA francs will be made in urban hydraulic systems, 7 billion of which to be used for drainage projects and water-supply systems for the capital and large provincial cities.

Friends of the Sahel in Chad

Chad is one of the countries most hardly hit by the drought. The club Friends of the Sahel has offered to develop the Mamdi polder at a cost of approximately 3 billion CFA francs, of which 500 millions would be used for drainage operations, and 1,430 millions for the agricultural water-supply network. The area covered represents 2,000 hectares.

Already in 1965, the European Development Fund had realized 3 polders representing a total of 2,175 hectares, with 200 million [CFA francs] in assistance. In 1968, 51 dams divided 15,000 hectares into 27 polders, 6,500 hectares being drained and 3,800 cultivated in wheat. Later on, a 3 billion [CFA francs] financing from various organizations made it possible to develop the Guini and Berim polders (370 and 800 hectares respectively). The Guini polder included: 3.75 km of pipes, 15 km of PVC pipes, 2 km of drainage collectors and 1 pumping station. At Berim: 2 intake structures, 10 km main lines, 30 km PVC pipes. Annual forecasts anticipate the production of 3,000 tons of wheat and 3,000 tons of seed-cotton. The Chad Government is building great hopes on the Sartegui-Deressian project for rice cultivation.

Upper Volta

In Upper Volta, the development and exploitation program for the Volta valleys will continue until 1996. Four billion CFA francs have already been spent on a preliminary program: settlement of 1,200 families, cultivation of 2,780 hectares of cotton and sorghum, construction of some 100 wells, 27 km of roads and 367 km of trails.

Niger

In Niger, the Badeguicheri project deserves mentioning. Located in a Sudan-Sahel zone, it affects 100,000 people and over 60,000 hectares of crops.

Objectives: to increase agricultural production, improve soils, and make better use of rainwater. Thus, 50 wells have greatly contributed to the development of market crop cultivation during the dry season. Another project, equally successful: the hydro-agricultural development of Toula. With European Development Fund financing amounting to 750 million CFA francs, this project had for its objective not only to install an hydro-agricultural sub-structure, but also to assist the people in achieving management of this area through the cooperative system. The area was parcelled out as is done for rice cultivation, perfect control of the water being ensured by irrigation networks; a drainage network was provided for excess irrigation water and runoff water; water-supply is ensured by a pumping station. Two rice crops are grown every year. In addition, the irrigation network is easy to understand and to operate.

Thus, in Africa, water-management policies are among the top priority operations having development as an objective. When these policies extend beyond national boundaries, they act as a driving force to promote economic integration of the countries of western Africa.

CSO: 4400
9294

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZAIRE TO RETURN UGANDAN VEHICLES--President Binaisa says President Mobutu of Zaire has promised to return to Uganda all the vehicles which were taken to Zaire by Amin's henchmen during the liberation war. They include a helicopter. The president told a rally in Apac today that the promise was given to him when he met President Mobutu in southern Zaire recently. In this connection Mr Binaisa said Uganda's relations with her neighbors are good. He said Uganda is now a proper nation like others in the international community. [Text] [LD051622 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CUBANS SPONSOR REVOLUTION COMMEMORATION--An activity sponsored by the Cuban Embassy in Angola has been held in Luanda on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Jaime Crombet and Vadim Loginov, ambassadors of Cuba and USSR, respectively, presided over the activity attended by Cuban internationalists and members of both diplomatic missions. Speaking at the activity, (Valentin Inutshin), assistant chief of the Soviet military mission to Angola, stressed the fraternal ties that bind the two nations and referred to the Cuban contribution to the struggle against imperialism. Division General Pedro Garcia Pelaez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, made the closing remarks at the commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the October Revolution sponsored by the Cuban Embassy in Luanda. Garcia Pelaez said the October Revolution has been the most momentous event in this century. [Text] [FL061304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 79 FL]

CSO: 4410

BENIN

BRIEFS

FRG ENVOY RECEIVED--The head of state, Col Mathieu Kerekou, today received the West German ambassador to our country, Mr Chirstian Nakonz who has returned from home leave, and praised the cordial relations which exist between the two countries. The ambassador announced that a loan of a value of 2,550,000,000 CFA francs was granted by West Germany to Benin for reconstruction of the port of Porto Novo. The work will start very soon.
[Text] [AB241016 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Oct 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION ATTACKS DACKO'S ACTIONS IN LETTER, STATEMENT

LD061617 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Goumba Denounces the 'Tragic Situation' Created by the French Government's Machinations"]

[Text] Central African Republic Prime Minister Bernard Christian Ayando arrived in Paris on Thursday, 1 November, for a 2-week private visit to France.

Before coming to Paris Mr Ayando had paid a 3-day visit to Morocco where he gave King Hassan II a message from President Dacko.

Furthermore the Central African People's Liberation Movement [MLPC] has sent a letter to Mr Dacko denouncing "the arrest in Bangui of MLPC President Ande Patasse's family."

Finally, in a statement issued in Paris Ubangi Patriotic Front President Mr Goumba denounced Mr Dacko's attempt "to silence all opposition in Central Africa on the pretext of Mr Patasse's isolated case." He writes in particular: "The current deadlock could have been predicted by any observer experienced in African problems. It was bound to happen in view of the fact that these failures are based fundamentally on the deep contradiction between the Central African people's legitimate interests upheld by authentic nationalist patriots and the antinational interests supported by Dacko and his protectors from the former colonial power."

"The Ubangi Patriotic Front wishes to draw the attention of international opinion to the tragic situation created in Central Africa by the French Government's machinations."

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

ARRESTS OF MERCENARY, FRENCH CITIZENS--The Central African radio announced on Wednesday, 10 October, the arrest the night before of a mercenary who will be subject to judicial prosecution. It mentions without further detail the arrest of three persons from among the associates of Mr Ange Patasse, president of the MPIC (Central African People's Liberation Movement). They are said to be French citizens: Messrs Constant Levaudi, who said he was a former member of the Foreign Legion, Philippe Girard, who said he was a journalist, and Mrs Blouin, who has dual French and Central African nationality. (AFP) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 79 p 4] 6108

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

AHMAT ACYL MESSAGE--Ndjamena, 5 Oct (ACI)--Ahmat Acyl, one of the principal leaders of the Chadian Provisional Front for Joint Action (FACP) has just sent a letter of congratulations and encouragement to President Goukouni Oueddei for the efforts he is making to form a national union of transition government. In this message published in a communique disseminated yesterday, Thursday, in Ndjamena, the FACP also expressed its intention, "no matter what happens," to "respect until the end" the commitments made in Lagos (Nigeria) with a view to the return of peace to Chad and congratulated itself on the progress already made in this sector. This position-taking was announced at the end of a junket by Ahmat Acyl, head of the front's General Staff, among his combattants to organize a "general congress." [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 5 Oct 79 p A3] 8143

FRENCH POLICY CRITICIZED--Ndjamena, 4 Oct (ACI)--The "French policy of intervention in Africa" continues to be the subject of repeated and very sharp attacks on the part of the Chadian Provisional Front for Joint Action (FACP) broadcast over Radio-Sebha (Libya) and picked up in Ndjamena. While stating that the FACP will spare no effort for the effective national reconciliation of Chad, the Radio Sebha commentator once again denounced France for rejecting the Lagos agreement which was signed by 11 Chadian factions on 21 August 1979. Radio Sebha notably accused France of plotting to "prevent the arrival in Ndjamena of the African neutral force made up of military personnel from our country, in Benin and from Guinea." The FACP called upon all its members to mobilize to "check the Machiavellian French policy which is," according to the front, "a danger for Chad and for all of Africa." Last week the FACP--also called "group of Tripoli"--which has always been in favor of the immediate withdrawal of French troops from Chad had already stated: "Even if it happened that the French army were to withdraw from our country, we would in any event have to contend with it in Central Africa." [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 4 Oct 79 pp A3-A4] 8143

PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL SECTOR--Ndjamena, 1 Oct (ACI)--President Goukouni Oueddi of Chad gave an address on Ndjamena radio last Friday and spoke of his government's concern over the subject of serious problems posed by the beginning of the school term. "It had been planned," he said, "for the resumption of classes to take place in October; and we will do everything

we can so that this will be done as quickly as possible." Chad, Goukouni Oueddei said, lacks teachers, suffers from the poor condition of schools and is asking questions about the return of the advisers. "We will be forced to appeal to the patriotic feelings of all our cadres," he added, "so that each of them can give a little bit of himself." It was within this framework that President Goukouni also spoke last Saturday with the consul of Senegal to Chad, Ousmane Diouf. The supplying of Senegalese teachers to Chad was brought up during this talk. At the end of the meeting, Diouf said that a technical and cultural cooperation agreement had already been in existence between Chad and Senegal since 1964 but that the document needed to be "updated," particularly in the sector of higher education. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 1 Oct 79 p A5] 8143

NDJAMENA RADIO REPLACES TRANSMITTERS--President Goukouni Oueddei received this morning at 1100 a delegation of technicians from the Broadcasting House led by the director. The delegation officially handed over to the president the 100 kW and 20 kW medium wave transmitters which replaced the ones destroyed during the war. From today onward, the radio station will use the new transmitters. The installation work was done by Chadian technicians in collaboration with French engineers. "The president thanked them for the ardor and speed with which the work was carried out." He underlined the importance of radio in a country like Chad which does not have any other means of rapid communications. [AB061049 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 5 Nov 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

ORGANIZATION, DUTIES OF PCT SECRETARIAT REPORTED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 12 Oct 79 pp 3, 5

[Text] The President of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], Chief of State and President of the Council of Ministers decrees:

Chapter I: General Provisions

Article 1: The present decree determines the duties and organization of the secretariat general to the presidency of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party.

Article 2: The secretariat general is placed under the direct authority of the president of the central committee and is headed by a secretary general, in accordance with Article 27 of the Internal Regulations of the Central Committee.

Chapter II: Duties

Article 3: The duties of the Secretariat are as follows:

--To help accomplish the tasks established on a permanent basis by the Congolese Workers Party. In this regard, it centralizes the relations of the various departments of the Politburo, prepares summaries, as required for the president of the Central Committee.

--To assure the preparation and material organization of meetings of the Central Committee and Politburo for which it prepares the agendas in accordance with instructions of the president of the Central Committee, assures the secretariat and prepares minutes.

--To organize the administrative and personnel management of the party and rank and file organizations.

--To organize the handling of the party's finances and materials.

--To work toward elevation of the party's theoretical level on the political, economic and sociocultural levels, in liaison with the appropriate departments of the Politburo.

--To exploit every initiative which could improve and develop the party's resources to assure its autonomy.

--To research, collect and preserve the archives and documentation of the party and rank and file organizations and assist in the reconstitution of the political thinking of the old parties and movements prior to the establishment of the Congolese Workers Party.

Chapter III: Organization

Article 4: The secretariat general to the presidency of the Central Committee is made up of the following offices:

--Office of Studies

--Office of Administration and Personnel

--Office of Finance and Materials

--Office of Missions and Information

--Office of Archives and Documentation

--Office of Economic Activities.

Each office is structured into services, and these are subdivided into sections.

Article 5: The secretariat general directs and coordinates the activities of the entire secretariat general to the presidency of the Central Committee. It renders an account of these activities to the president of the Central Committee. It has a private secretariat.

Article 6: The Office of Studies is responsible for the preparation of dossiers, studies and summaries of dossiers and studies submitted to the attention of the president of the Central Committee, studies on specific questions at the initiative of the president of the Central Committee, preparation of meetings held by the president of the Central Committee, establishment and management control of the party's economic activities.

Article 7: The Office of Administration and Personnel is responsible for management of the personnel of the entire Party, preparation of materials for meetings of the Politburo and Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and prepares the minutes of these meetings, maintenance of the file of party decrees, verification of the regulatory character of texts, proposal of the rank of texts. It is responsible for mail, filing, reproduction and legal questions.

Article 8: The Office of Finance and Materials is responsible for the management of the party's finances and materials. It is responsible for preparation and execution of the party's budget, reception of dues, subsidies and gifts in cash to the party, acquisition, distribution, maintenance and preservation of party materials and furniture.

Article 9: The Office of Missions and Information is responsible for missions, information, public relations and promotion of sports and culture.

Article 10: The Office of Archives and Documentation is responsible for the collection, assembly and preservation of the archives of the Congolese Workers Party and rank and file organizations, research into the archives of the old popular parties and organizations and the political aspects of every event, collection and preservation of Congolese patriotic productions (literary works, theses, memoirs, etc.), care and maintenance of the archives, assistance to Party leaders and activists and exploitation of the archives and documents of the party, organization of reading materials and care of the party's library.

Article 11: The Office of Economic Affairs is responsible for the management of all activities which are capable of permitting the party to develop its revenues and lighten the state's intervention in the financial sector.

Article 12: Every office is headed by an office chief who is responsible to the secretary general. Service chiefs are accountable to the office chief. They have section chiefs under their authority.

Article 13: The secretariat general to the presidency of the Central Committee may, in the future, call upon consultants with regard to questions within their area of competence.

Article 14: Previous regulations which are contrary to the present decree are repealed.

Article 15: The present decree which is effective 10 April 1979 will be registered and disseminated as appropriated.

Issued in Brazzaville, on 22 September 1979

8143

CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF SENDJI, YANGA DRILLING DESCRIBED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 5 Oct 79 pp 5-6

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Oct--The French company, ELF-[Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France]--Acquitaine, the mother company of ELF-Congo, made public on 28 September 1979 in Paris the results of the Sendji and Yanga drillings which took place along Pointe Indienne in the Congo.

These results seem encouraging as indicated in the following communique: Two drillings were made recently by ELF-Congo in the People's Republic of the Congo, one to evaluate the Sendji deposit and the other to test the Yanga structure.

1. The Sendji deposit is located 38 km from the coast, along Pointe Indienne, in 96 meters of water, which is governed by the Pointe-Noire deep water permit held by the ELF-Congo operator, 65 percent, and its associate AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise], 35 percent. The drilling of Sendji Marine 1 had encountered an accumulation of oil in carbonaceous strata, at depths between 1,100 and 1,350 meters.

Supplementary seismic studies were conducted to determine with greater precision the extent and shape of the potential deposit.

In June 1979, a test well, Sendji Marine 2, sunk by the drilling ship, Navifor Norse, was installed 2.5 km south of Sendji 1. This well confirmed the existence of a medium-size accumulation of hydrocarbons, and a test conducted at the 1,220-1,270 meter level produced 120 cubic meters per day of 0.95 density oil.

2. The structure of Yanga, located 8 km northwest of Sendji, was drilled in July and August 1979.

At levels comparable to those of Sendji (cenomanian-Albien) this drilling found an accumulation presenting numerous impregnated levels at depths of 880 to 1,500 meters. Tests conducted at levels from 1,112 to 1,395 meters produced 330 cubic meters of oil per day.

This accumulation of hydrocarbons, which seems to be of medium size, will be the subject of seismic and drilling activities. Such activities were started by the drilling of Yanga No 2 now underway.

These good results will permit preparation for the development of this region. The operations will begin with the Yanga accumulation which presents more favorable production characteristics, principally because of the existence of dissolved gas in sufficient quantity. The beginning of Yanga production can be expected in 1981.

8143

CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

REPORTER DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN MALABO DURING VISIT

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Oct 79 p 8

[Article by Rafael Fraguas: "Daily Life In Equatorial Guinea After the Masie Nightmare"]

[Text] Equatorial Guinea has been silent during 11 years of dictatorship. Its people seem to have lost their notion of time, but their memory is awakening slowly from this great nightmare. Life has returned to Malabo, formerly Santa Isabel. Rafael Fraguas writes about a day in the streets of this city and other places on this island.

Nutrition is still on a subsistence level, but Malabo's dance hall has already started its nightly dance.

At dawn a military truck gathers unemployed persons in the streets of Malabo to take them to work in the cacao plantations. Life in the old marketplace begins to quicken its pulse little by little, while some cars with diplomatic license plates leisurely roam the streets. The recently arrived Nigerian day laborers buy their provisions before going to work; women open the window shutters of their houses; the French ambassador enriches his splendid collection of butterflies and the Spanish ambassador longs for the radio transmitter that his French colleague possesses. A day, any day, has arrived. What strikes one most in Malabo is that time hardly exists. Enveloped in a kind of silence that is similar to that of some villages in Spain, except that this became a hiatus because of a big embolism, the hours move slowly on, without one's being able to perceive their smooth passing.

Populated by "Fangs" who came from the continental region of Rio Muni, sincere people of the Bantu race, fighters up to 50 years ago; by amiable "Bubis," who engage in agriculture and commerce; by "Criolls," "Fernandinos," and "Kombes;" all with a different degree of assimilation with respect to this land and the presence of Spanish colonists, the island of Bioko, formerly called Fernando Poo, seems to be under the advocacy of two gods.

In the quadrant delineated by the Spaniards and the Portuguese, majestic Mount Basile rises 3,007 meters above Malabo. The peak of this gigantic volcanic mountain rises to the sky and is hardly ever free of the mist that envelops it throughout the year.

Constant Struggle Against the Forest

By means of landmarks along the roads of the interior of the island one finds the presence of humans, almost hidden by vegetation. Men in tatters, women with big baskets, called "ncues," both supplied with their inevitable machetes in order to constantly chop the woodland, walk slowly to the enormous cacao plantations, almost all of them the property of Spaniards.

There, from 0600 hours until sunset, they beat down with poles on the trunks of cacao trees, where the fruit grows—first green, then yellow, and finally red. Then they sit in groups and with their machetes make an incision in each cluster of cacao, from which they extract the pulp which envelopes the seeds. They separate the fruit over banana leaves, and later the fruit is put in brown colored containers made of the boughs and trunks of the abaca, a tough, glossy tree that grows here.

The seeds are then put in driers. These are elongated, dark, rectangular sheds and from the intense heat of their interior comes a delicate aroma. Heated by a wood fire, the driers heat the cacao until it loses its oil and water. It is roasted for 3 days over a slow fire that burns beneath a long surface over which the seeds are placed and are moved about by big prongs that spread them around constantly.

Daily wages do not exceed 2,500 "ekuele" per month. It costs: 100 "ekuele" to buy a chicken's egg; 250, to buy a kilo of potatoes; and 2 months' pay for work in the cacao fields, the prevailing occupation, to buy a pair of shoes. To buy a dress, one must work 4 months, and in order to obtain a clock of acceptable quality one must spend his entire 20 months' wages.

Subsistence Nutrition

Nutrition is at a subsistence level. The water is full of germs and drinking it causes serious risks of contracting amoebic dysentery. There is practically no milk. Bananas, yellow oranges, and pineapples, as well as a whitish tuber called yucca, similar to a potato but with less nutritional value, are the products that preside at all tables. From time to time there is some zebu meat, but it costs so much that almost no one can buy it. As for beverages, only small bottles of a sweetish Spanish or Chinese beer arrive, at 500 "ekuele" a bottle, the same price that one must pay to smoke a pack of American yellow or golden tobacco. A regular length telephone conversation with Madrid can entail the expenditure of a fourth of a kilo of 25 "ekuele" bills.

One frequently sees children who have been afflicted with polio whom other children place in small carts with wheels and pull along the side of the road. Calcium 20 costs a fortune and is difficult to find, and so are vitamins, plasma, or serum. Endemic diseases frequently strike the Guinean population. A very high percentage of the population suffers from malaria and filaria periodically causes havoc, just as dysentery does. The authorities try to obtain medicine, but its arrival, distribution, and use continue to be irregular. The birth rate is very high, but infant mortality reaches cruel proportions, as does that of middle age, and life expectancy is very short.

The Malabo hospital is in need of almost everything. There is no dining room, and rats roam about inside as they please, even though an attempt is made to catch them. In the children's section, there sometimes are two children in each bed during the periods of epidemics and endemic diseases that periodically also afflict the young population.

It is not difficult to see children with grotesquely enlarged abdomens and with inflamed navels. At five years of age, Guinean children become merchants. One is used to seeing them in markets, seated behind little stands, where they sell bananas, tobacco, flashlight batteries, thick fragrant rolls, or yucca. They mechanically repeat the price of their articles, never seek charity, and never joke.

Malabo is a city without beggars; and prostitution does not exist. It is not unusual for a boy of 10 to graciously introduce a 15 year old sister to a visiting stranger. Sexual customs lack Western taboos. The "fang" usually have three wives, who live together in the conjugal home, almost always in complete harmony. In addition, the men usually have one or two "miningas," the term for mistress and confidante.

Almost all of the men and women drink a great deal of alcoholic beverages. "Malamba," which is rum from fermented sugar cane, is the most common. It produces an unusual euphoria and a certain self-assertion, which causes those who drink it to have intense headaches the next day. They also drink "tope," the sap from date palm trees that has a very fine flavor and is fortified with herbs that cause it to ferment. The aroma of "contriti," a type of local tea, is unforgettable. It is often taken at breakfast time because of its antimalarial properties. It is extracted from herbs that grow along footpaths. With a bottle of Spanish cognac one can obtain eight kilos of crayfish from one of the Soviet fishing vessels that put in at the port of Malabo from time to time. The owner of a bottle of "guisqui" can have almost anything within reach.

The most special characteristic of the Malabo people is their cordiality. They immediately ask what your name is and hold out their hand to shake yours and then embrace you. In a few seconds they will have invited you to

"malamba" and to dance at night in the city's dance hall. They are not happy until their guest dances and they laugh heartily when they are told that no one dances as well as they. Rhythm seems always to have been an innate part of the hips of the "Negroes"—which is what they are called. It is not unusual to see very young girls fastened with a sash to the shoulders of their parents who dance until dawn, or to see an old woman elegantly moving her arms and body to a Caribbean-type tune.

The leader of the music band is almost always Eu, the young director of the International "Eto-Fili" Festival Band; "Eto-Fili" in "fang" means Free Land. With its 17 musicians, guitars, saxophones, bongos, congas, percussion instruments, and high-pitched singers, the band fills the night of the city with dance hall music until dawn.

8255

CS0: 4410

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

MARITIME AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--A maritime agreement was signed this afternoon between the Ivory Coast and Italy at the Ministry of the Navy and Merchant Marine. The accord was signed between the two countries with the aim of ensuring a better transportation system and to prevent anything that will hinder its development. [Excerpt] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 25 Oct 79 AB]

FRENCH LOAN AGREEMENT--The Ivory Coast will receive 4,350,000,000 CFA francs in order to improve its agriculture and industry. This amount represents a loan agreement signed this morning between the Republic of the Ivory Coast and the Central Board of Cooperation, a French organ. Of the above cited amount, 1,500,000,000 CFA francs will be allotted for the maintenance of an industrial engineering center in Jacqueville; 1,350,000,000 CFA francs will be used to build an oil mill in [name indistinct]; 800,000,000 CFA francs will be earmarked for the construction of a submarine cable linking Abidjan and Lagos; and 400,000,000 CFA francs to finance a study by Tele-diffusion de France of the RTI [Ivorian Radio and Television Service]. A separate agreement on financing a development project for the RTI at an estimated 59 billion CFA francs was also signed. The agreements were signed by Mr Aboulaye Kone, minister of finance and economy for the Ivory Coast, and Mr (Roland Dulck), chairman of the Central Board of Cooperation. Also present at the signing ceremony were Mr Amadou Thiam, minister of information for the Ivory Coast, and the French ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Mr Dupuis. [Text] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Oct 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

ODINGA'S ATTEMPTS TO PLAY LEADING POLITICAL ROLE FRUITLESS

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 79 p 6

[Article by Jean Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Nairobi--Several hundred students paraded calmly on Sunday, 7 October, in the center of the Kenya capital to demand the lifting of the ban imposed last week by leading offices of KANU (National African Union Party of Kenya), the sole party, on several candidates in the legislative elections of 8 November. Their slogans proclaimed in particular "Justice and fairness for all the candidates" and invited President Moi to display "political tolerance." The two main personalities affected by this ban are Messrs Oginga Odinga, vice president of the Kenya Republic in 1963, and Achieng Oneko, former minister of information. Mr Robert Matano, secretary general of KANU, justified this step by arguing that the former oppositionists had "intended a legal action against the government party."

From all evidence the affair is more political than legal. By preventing Mr Odinga from aspiring to a seat in parliament, the leadership of the sole party is striving, with the benediction of the head of state, to avoid by all means the return to the political scene of the man who for several years symbolized the opposition to the pro-Western policy of former President Kenyatta. A member of the Luo ethnic group--the most influential in Kenya after the Kikuyu--a comrade in arms of the "father of independence" and with him founder of the KANU, Mr Odinga quickly rebelled against the government structure in the name of a poorly defined socialism. Drawing conclusions from the differences which then pitted him against the chief of state, he had created the KFU [Kenya People's Union] in 1966. Accused of preaching tribalism this party was outlawed 3 years later. Its main leaders were arrested in October 1969. Freed for "humanitarian reasons" in March 1971, Mr Odinga made honorable amends and rejoined the sole party the same year.

Nevertheless, since that time, all his attempts to play a leading role have been doomed to failure. During the general elections of 1974, the former moving spirits of the KFU were unable to gain access to the contest. Last year Mr Odinga had vainly tried to get elected as "national president" of the party, a post which went to a member of the government, Mr Omelo Okero.

Finally, after several weeks, the leaders of KANU increased the procedural harassments against the former head of the opposition.

The decision without appeal taken Thursday by the leading echelons of the party therefore expresses a policy which at least has the merit of being constant. It is, however, not completely in conformity to the desire for conciliation several times affirmed--and, moreover, translated into actions--by President Moi.

6108
C30: 4400

NEW CURRENCY TO BE ISSUED 7 DECEMBER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 79 p 25

[Text]

MASERU — Lesotho would issue its own new currency, the maloti, on December 7, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Ruse-listsoe Sekhonyana, has announced.

Speaking on Radio Lesotho, he said the maloti — equal to a rand in value — would be divided into 100 lisente.

The rand would remain legal tender in Lesotho, but maloti notes and lisente coins would not be legal tender in South Africa.

Mr Sekhonyana said that in order to guarantee the smooth circulation of the maloti side by side with the rand, the Leso-

tho Government planned to introduce its new currency gradually.

Initially all the coins — one senta, two lisente, 10 lisente, 20 lisente, 50 lisente and one loti — would be issued. The three lowest denominations were made from brass, and the highest denominations from cupro-nickel — similar to South Africa's nickel coins.

There will be no 20 lisente coins.

The lowest denomination in bank notes will be a two maloti note with a portrait of King Moshoesho II. There will also be a blue five maloti note and a red 10 maloti note.

CSO: 4420

FEWER MINeworkERS GOING TO SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 8

[Text]

MASERU. — There has been an eight percent decrease in the recruitment of Basotho mineworkers by the South African gold mines in the nine months from January to September this year compared with the same period last year, according to statistics released by the Lesotho Department of Labour here yesterday.

The statistics show that about 54 000 Basotho were recruited this year, whereas almost 60 000 were recruited in the first nine months last year.

The manager of The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA), Mr Mike Hobson, who recruits labour for the mines, attributed this trend to the scarcity of vacancies on the gold mines at present — the total strength of Black labour there of about 440 000 had now reached saturation point.

The average monthly total number of Basotho workers employed on South African gold mines was about 100 000.

Their remittances to families and relatives in Lesotho amounted to about R10 million during January-September 1979, as against R5 million the previous year, while deferred payment made to mineworkers at the end of their contracts was R11,5 million this year and R10,5 million during the equivalent period last year.

According to official estimates, about 80 percent of Lesotho's adult male population worked in South Africa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN AID AGREEMENT--The Lesotho Minister of Finance, Mr E R Sekhonyana, and the West German Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr H J Regenhardt, have signed an agreement this week whereby the German Government will give financial assistance to Lesotho amounting to R7,500,000. According to the agreement the aid will be used for the manufacture of various industrial equipment and agricultural machinery and implements. It also provides for the manufacture of spare parts and accessories of all kinds including chemical products, fertilizers and plant protection agents. The agreement further provides for the production of other industrial goods of importance for the development of Lesotho and one of the priorities the Lesotho government will consider will be the establishment of the strategic oil reserves for Lesotho. Meanwhile Sapa-AP reports Tanzania and West Germany signed an agreement yesterday under which Bonn will provide R33-million to Tanzania. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

VONGY YOUTH CELEBRATES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] Antananarivo. "Three years passed quickly but things were tough," declared Mr Rasolomanantsoa Barijaona, the organization's national director and founder. These were three years of tests for the first leaders and three years of hard work to set up the organizational structure.

The Revolutionary Organization of Iray Tsy Mivaky youth consists of worker youths, college students or high school pupils and and rural young people of at least sixteen who have common interests springing from their education and their apprenticeship in adult life.

"The preamble of our charter," he added, "spells out the organization's objectives: Fight against the exploitation of man by man, against exploitation of youth in various forms, against lack of consideration given to young people, against illiteracy, unemployment, parasitism, paternalism, and anything that can constitute a handicap to cultural, economic, social, and intellectual development;

Prepare young people to assume their responsibilities and duties toward the nation which they cannot and must not avoid;

Safeguard the rights of young people so that they may always directly participate in national affairs as citizens;

Launch a dialogue between the young people through visits organized in various parts of the island to prevent individualism, tribalism, regionalism, and discrimination of all kinds and get the organization's members to serve national development in accordance with the socialist outlook.

Organization's History

Mr Rasolomanantsoa Barijaona then very briefly outlined the history and activities of Tanora Iray Tsy Mivaky (the association's official name).

"Our organization was first of all a support committee called Iray Tsy Mivaky and consisting of young people who were very devoted and active during the December 1975 referendum campaign. The militant spirit that moved our young people after the triumphal victory of the yes vote persuaded us to revise our group's bylaws so that it could become an association of revolutionary youths."

"In his capacity as chairman of the youth and press committee within the party's political bureau (since 1973), President Razanabahiny Marojama Jerome, our party's leader, assigned me the difficult task of directing the association. An office was then established to do the necessary work until the next national congress. Our organization was then officially inaugurated on 6 December 1976."

Where Does it Stand Now?

"In the beginning, we went through some tough and difficult times and we had to face psychological and material problems at the same time. But they hardly ever discouraged us and we kept right on going."

"In the matter of activities, our program was more particularly geared toward the establishment of the organizational structure on each level of decentralized communities and we also concentrated on series of indoctrination programs which the Tanora Iray Tsy Mivaky were to implement."

"Now, three years are not enough to do all we have to do and we now must step up our program. As la Fontaine said: 'Running is not enough—you have to get there, too.' The national bureau decided not to be too hasty. Building things up is not so easy and the job cannot be done overnight or in three years. So far, the national office has carried out the resolutions adopted during the first national council meeting held at Antananarivo on 5 April 1977, calling upon it to inform, recruit, and train the members."

Creation of Student Section

"The revolutionary youth organization Tanora Iray Tsy Mivaky is not operating behind closed doors. As a member of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the national bureau is unanimous in collaborating with the other youth groups, such as AREMA [Revolutionary Association of Malagasy Teachers], VSM, MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime], UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], and KDRSM; it also participated in the various international rallies and meetings;

"Participation in the 11th International Youth and Student Festival held last year in Havana, Cuba;

"Participation in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow in 1977 which will be covered in reports later," he concluded. In his final remarks, Mr Rasolomanarantsoa Barijaona announced

the establishment of the MRVM student section which will line up with the other student movements on the university level and in the regional university centers.

"This year we will celebrate the third anniversary of our association," he said. "Each section will have a free choice so as to permit all militants to rejoice in an atmosphere of brotherhood, friendship, and unity. The national office might perhaps also have some projects which will be announced later on," he concluded.

5058

CSO: 4400

VISIT OF SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Soviet (KOMSOMOL) and Malagasy (KDTM) Youth Hand in Hand"]

[Text] Yesterday evening, at the headquarters of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), the week of friendship between KDTM [Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] and KOMSOMOL was inaugurated; the former represents the AKFM youth, the other the Soviet communist youth represented for the occasion by a 21-member delegation headed by Mr Ignatas Piatras, member of the central committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

On this occasion, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] Richard Andriamanjato, national president of AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] recalled the history of the ties which unite always more closely the Malagasy Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union on the one hand and, on the other hand, the AKFM and the Sovietic Communist Party. The speaker also reminded his audience of the progress accomplished by AKFM since its creation in 1958, at a time when people were afraid even of talking of socialism, but when AKFM was the first party to take a stand for the implementation of socialism in Madagascar. Just as it also was the only party to declare itself in favor of entering into relations with the Soviet Union. Finally, CSR Richard Andriamanjato presented a brief summary of the party's history which for years saw it in the opposition at the national assembly. And now, the AKFM national president stressed, this party governs together with the other parties belonging to the front. It had to go a long way to arrive where it is now, but the construction of socialism remains a difficult undertaking. This is why, in his opinion, it is more important than ever to reinforce the ties between socialist and progressive countries, in order to fight imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and the exploitation of man by man. This is why, CSR Richard Andriamanjato underlined, this visit by the KOMSOMOL delegation is of great political importance. It will constitute one more step toward the construction of a new society, with more justice, thanks to the ideology of justice of which this "Friendship Week" will provide a better understanding.

As for Mr Ignatas Piatras, head of the KOMSOMOL delegation, he expressed the wish to see an extension of the good relations existing between KDTM and the KOMSOMOL, and affirmed that the Soviet communist youth closely follows the political evolution of Madagascar, and supports it in its struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and the exploitation of man by man.

Previously, Mr Razakarisoa Noelson, general secretary of KDTM, had rendered homage to the members of the AKFM political bureau who really appear to be pioneers in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Malagasy Democratic Republic. If these relations are what they are now, he stated, it is because of the work of the political bureau. He also expressed his warm thanks to the revolutionary power and its outstanding leader, President Didier Ratsiraka, who spared no efforts to pave the way for the arrival of the KOMSOMOL delegation.

One cannot mention the KDTM without also mentioning the Tarabaomaraina who, on the occasion of this opening ceremony for the "KDTM-KOMSOMOL Friendship Week," were called again to renew their thanks to their guests who had recently been their hosts in the Soviet Union.

At the ceremony, in addition to CSR Richard Andriamanjato, national president of the AKFM, one could notice the presence of Mrs Gisele Rabesahala, minister of revolutionary art and culture and general secretary of the AKFM, His Excellency Alexander Alexeev, Soviet ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, as well as other important party leaders, among whom Mr Clement Ramamonjisoa, member of the political bureau.

9294

CSO: 4400

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR 1978 RELEASED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 24 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] We continue today with the publication of studies by the INSRE [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Research] on Madagascar's economic situation. Today we are covering the subject of "transportation."

Fuel Consumption

In 1978, fuel consumption registered an increase of 5.8 percent compared to 1977. However, while during that year the volume of gasoline consumed was higher than that it had been during earlier years (after 1970), the volume of gas-oil remains lower than the figures for the years prior to 1976.

Air traffic. Foreign passenger traffic dropped 7.4 percent compared to 1977 and 1.5 percent for cargo. On the other hand, there was a rather big increase in mail. Looking at domestic air traffic, the situation seems to have improved. Complete statistics for the year will enable us to confirm this assumption later on.

Maritime traffic. The average capacity of vessels touching Malagasy ports, both incoming and outgoing, has revealed a rising tendency in incoming vessels, from 735 tons in 1977 to 797 tons in 1978; for outgoing vessels, the figure rose from 740 tons in 1977 to 794 tons in 1978. Looking at cargo taken out, the volume dropped 12.9 percent comparing 1977 to 1976 and 19.9 percent comparing 1978 to 1977; on the other hand, the volume of goods unloaded rose 4.8 percent comparing 1977 to 1976 and 14.2 percent comparing 1978 to 1977, hence, we had a slight increase of 0.2 percent in 1978, as compared to 1977, looking at the total tonnage. The percentage change in gross cargo tonnages transported is given in the table below. The cargo volume handled by vessels flying the "Malagasy flag" went up 9.8 percent (compared to 1977).

Looking at outgoing cargo, we find that the 37.1 percent drop in ocean-going traffic, comparing 1977 to 1976, turned into a 12.1 percent drop, comparing 1978 to 1977; in coastal shipping we have a rise of 3.8 percent,

comparing 1978 to 1977, after a drop of 8.1 percent, comparing 1977 to 1976.

The share of these vessels comes to 19.0 percent out of the total tonnage of cargo exported. It amounts to 6.8 percent of the total tonnage of goods imported.

Railroad traffic. After a drop of 7.1 percent in 1977, passenger traffic went up 3.6 percent in 1978 compared to 1977; however the average passenger-kilometer figure remained steady. Freight traffic declined by 2.2 percent compared to 1977 although there was an increase of 6.2 percent on the TCE line.

Looking at the shipment of chromite mineral, the decline which began in 1977 continued in a more accentuated fashion in 1978 (a drop of 27.3 percent, comparing 1977 to 1976 and a drop of 44.6 percent, comparing 1978 to 1977).

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. fuel consumption | 15. trucks and vans |
| 2. gasoline (high-test, regular) | 16. domestic traffic |
| 3. gas-oil | 17. number of flights |
| 4. domestic air traffic | 18. kilometers covered |
| 5. passenger-kilometers | 19. passengers |
| 6. seat occupation coefficient | 20. gross |
| 7. ton-kilometers (cargo) | 21. kilometers |
| 8. aircraft occupation coefficient | 22. cargo |
| 9. maritime traffic | 23. mail |
| 10. goods (incoming plus outgoing) | 24. units |
| 11. railroad traffic | 25. tons |
| 12. passenger-kilometers | 26. flights |
| 13. ton-kilometers (freight and baggage) | 27. passenger; PK--passenger-kilometers; TK--ton-kilometers |
| 14. new vehicle registration (vehicles) | |

Transportation Statistics

INDICATEURS DES TRANSPORTS

		Unités (24)	1975	1976	1977	1978
Consommation de carburant :	(1)	10 ⁶ l	281,0	224,0	260,9	276,0
- Essence (super — Ord.	(2)	10 ⁶ l	111,3	107,4	109,8	116,9
- Gaz oil	(3)	"	169,7	116,6	151,1	159,1
Trafic aérien intérieur :	(4)					
- Passagers - Km	(5)	10 ³	57482	77334	89051	100823
- Coefficient de remplis. de sièges	(6)		44,0	52,1	54,0	56,0
- Tonnes - Km (Fret)	(7)	10 ³	2178	2378	2386	2158
- Coefficient de remplis. des avions	(8)	%	47,9	55,7	59,9	58,2
Trafic maritime :	(9)					
- Marchandises (Entrées + sorties)	(10)	10 ³ Ton(25)	779	2365	2287	2291
Trafic ferroviaire :	(11)					
- Voyageurs - Km	(12)	10 ⁶	249	293	277	296
- Tonnes-Km (marchandises et bagages)	(13)	"	215	210	220	219
Immatriculation de véhicules neufs (véhicules)	(14)	"	3756	3309	4126	—
- Camions/Camionnettes	(15)		1506	1439	1662	
Trafic intérieur :	(16)					
- Nombre de vols	(17)	Vols (26)	5300	6125	7984	8013
- Kilomètres parcourus	(18)	10 ³ km	3038	3441	4531	4713
Passagers :	(19)					
- Bruts	(20)	Passager(27)	156211	207364	237723	267588
- Kilomètres	(21)	10 ³ P.K.	57482	77334	89051	100823
Fret :	(22)					
- Bruts	(20)	Tonnes (25)	4606	4893	4778	4359
- Kilométrique	(21)	10 ³ P.K.	2878	2378	2386	2158
Poste :	(23)					
- Brute	(20)	Tonnes (25)	345	450	440	432
- Kilométrique	(21)	10 ³ T.K.	190	196	191	190
Coefficient de remplissage des sièges :	(6)	%	44,0	52,1	54,0	56,0
Coefficient de remplissage des avions :	(8)	%	47,9	55,7	59,9	58,2
(ANTA).						

(ANTA).

5058

CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON MEDICAL COOPERATION WITH PRC GIVEN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] Mr Jean Jacques Seraphin, minister of health, has welcomed the new Chinese medical team yesterday morning. He took advantage of the occasion to express his satisfaction at the results obtained until now by the Sino-Malagasy cooperation in the field of health, an "assistance which helps us manage without any help" according to the principle decreed by the leader of the Malagasy socialist revolution. In fact, the form of this assistance has evolved, and under the Sino-Malagasy protocol of agreement signed last 10 August, the Malagasy Democratic Republic gives its true meaning to technical cooperation by assuming the cost of drugs, of boarding the Chinese technicians, and half of the latter's traveling expenses. Under the first and second protocols of agreement signed respectively in 1974 and 1976, all these expenses had been borne by the Chinese.

Reviewing briefly the history of Sino-Malagasy cooperation in the field of health, one is reminded that "the concern of both governments and both peoples to create ties of friendship and brotherliness became concretized in 1974 when a protocol for a technical cooperation agreement was signed." Thus, as early as October 1975, two Chinese medical missions were installed in Mahitsy and Ambovombe. In 1976, President Hua Guofeng and President Didier Ratsiraka agreed to give a new dimension to the first protocol of agreement by adding new clauses concerning the reinforcement of the medical teams, the third such team being already installed at Vatondry, and the construction of a pharmaceutical product plant for which preliminary work is in progress and blueprints should be received.

The new Chinese medical team which was welcomed yesterday by Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin is the third such team; the first team comprised technicians to serve in Mahitsy and Ambovombe; the second team serves in Vatondry.

It is also the third team for the Mahitsy and Ambovombe missions, the first team having been divided in 1977. The second team, headed by Dr Mo and which arrived in 1977, will therefore be replaced by the team which arrived last 30 September and which is headed by Dr Wu.

Answering the welcome address of Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin yesterday morning, Dr Wu affirmed the strong determination of his team to further reinforce cooperation between China and Madagascar, and to prove itself worthy of the team which they are going to replace.

Comprised of 25 members (surgeons, general practitioners, gynecologists, pediatricians, specialists of acupuncture, laboratory personnel, chauffeurs and cooks) this team will be divided into 2 groups: 14 members for Mahitsy and 11 members for Ambovombe.

After the courtesy visit, the minister of health gave some technical information to the Chinese physicians to make it easier for them to adapt to the country: a general idea of the geography of Madagascar (climate, relief); pathology prevailing in the Antananarivo faritany and the Ambovombe area; organization (technical and administrative); health services, methods of training medical and paramedical personnel; a few practical aspects of Madagascar's health code.

Before reporting to their assigned posts, the Chinese physicians will visit, according to their wish, the following Antananarivo health facilities: the departments of pediatry, obstetrics, otorhinolaryngology, surgery, cardiology, phtisiology, of the general Befelatanana hospital and of the children's hospital.

The Mahitsy team will be officially installed next 10 October, the Ambovombe team on 13 October.

Finally, let us mention that the Chinese medical team, during its visit to the Ministry of Health yesterday morning, was headed by His Excellency Gan Yetao, Chinese ambassador to the Malagasy Democratic Republic. The Chinese diplomat noted the team's desire to work with and to learn medical techniques from Malagasy physicians.

9294

CSO: 4400

MALI

BRIEFS

MALI INTERESTS QADHDHAFI--Some 100 young Malians are currently undergoing military training in Libya. They will probably form the nucleus of a force to be used to overthrow the government of President Moussa Traore, who will then be replaced by men who will cooperate closely with Qadhdhafi. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 29 Oct 79 p 51]

CSO: 4400

PIK BOTHA TELLS WALDHEIM TO END ATROCITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

PRETORIA. — The latest acts of arson, theft, minelaying, maiming, abduction and rape committed by Swapo against unarmed and innocent civilians in SWA/Namibia once more underlined the fact that Swapo was attempting to attain its objectives in the territory by means of force and intimidation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says in a letter to the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The text of the letter, which Mr Botha wrote after the Angolan government had claimed that South African forces had launched attacks on two Angolan towns, was released simultaneously in Pretoria and New York yesterday.

Summarising the latest incidents, Mr Botha says in his letter:

• A nine-year-old boy was injured when a booby-trapped SWAPO mine exploded.

• Two civilian women were brutally raped by six SWAPO terrorists.

• About 30 terrorists abducted 54 young men and 57 girls from a school hostel and forced them over the border into Angola.

"It will also be noted that on October 28 terrorists kidnapped Chief Christoff and burnt down his village 2 km north-east of Omhalantu."

Mr Botha says he once again wants to appeal to the Secretary-General "to assist

through your office in bringing about an end to these atrocious outrages of SWAPO".

Crimes

Attached to the letter is a detailed list of 24 incidents that occurred in SWA/Namibia since October 12.

The letter reads:

"Your Excellency,

"I wish to refer to previous letters which I have addressed to your Excellency in connection with crimes committed by SWAPO in South West Africa, as well as to letters in this regard addressed to your Excellency from time to time by South Africa's Permanent Representative to the United Nations expressing my Government's hope that you will, through your office, assist in bringing about a cessation of border incidents so as to lower tension in the area and to establish a peaceful atmosphere.

"I now attach a list of the latest violations committed by SWAPO terrorists against the people of South West Africa.

"In one case a six-year-old boy was injured when a booby-trapped mine left by Swapo exploded, in another case two civilian women were brutally raped by six SWAPO terrorists, and in yet another case approximately 30 terrorists abducted 54 young men and 57 girls from a school hostel and forced them over the border into Angola.

"It will also be noted that on 28 October 1979 terrorists kidnapped Chief Christoff and burnt down his village

two km north-east of Omhalantu."

Concern

Once again, your Excellency, I wish to stress that these acts of arson, theft, minelaying, maiming, abduction and rape committed by SWAPO against unarmed and innocent civilians inside South West Africa are viewed with the greatest concern and once more underline the fact that SWAPO is attempting to attain its objectives in South West Africa by means of force and intimidation thereby depriving the local inhabitants of the right of deciding on their destiny by means of the normal processes of democracy.

For this reason I again appeal to your Excellency to assist through your office in bringing about an end to these atrocious outrages of SWAPO.

Please accept your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

R F Botha.

The violations

The list attached to the letter giving details of border violations states that SWAPO terrorists infiltrating from Angola were responsible for the following incidents during the period 8 to 28 October 1979:

October 8: 112 km west-north-west of Ruacana. After the MPLA had reportedly fired from the other side of the border on security forces, their position was bombarded with mortars. The MPLA then left the area.

October 11: 7 km east of Oshikango. SWAPO terrorists in Angola fired on secur-

ity forces with mortars and small arms. Terrorists then moved northwards.

October 12: 24 km north of Ondangwa. One Soviet TM 57 landmine lifted by security forces.

October 12: 15 km south of Oshikango. Six-year-old child Samuel Elia lost his finger as a result of an explosion of a booby-trapped mine left by SWAPO terrorists.

October 13: 17 km north of Eenhana. Security forces fired on four terrorists who had infiltrated over the border from Angola. Terrorists fled back to Angola.

October 13: 14 km west of Oshikango. Fifteen terrorists fired on security forces and fled when fire was returned.

October 14: 39 km north of Oshakati. SWAPO terrorists armed with AK 47 rifles attempted to murder owner of general dealer store.

October 17: 10 km north-west of Eenhana. Four terrorists who tried to infiltrate across the border from Angola detected by security forces. When fired upon by security forces they fled back into Angola.

October 17: 25 km west of Oshikango. Swapo terrorists from Angola stole all provisions from Mr Gabriel Kanjengo's shop then set the building alight.

October 17: 30 km east of Eenhana. One civilian passenger killed and five civilians injured when their light vehicle detonated a landmine planted by Swapo terrorists.

October 18: Two km south of Oshigambo. One Czechoslovakian PT-Ma-BA 111 landmine lifted by security forces.

ty forces.

October 18: Nine km north-west of Ondangwa. Ten telephone poles along the road between Oshakati and Ondangwa blown up by terrorists.

October 18: 25 km west of Oshikango. Two civilian women were brutally raped by six Swapo terrorists who had crossed the border from Angola.

October 20: 20 km south of Oshikango. Security forces exchanged fire with approximately 30 terrorists who had infiltrated from across the Angolan border. Two terrorists shot dead.

October 23: 15 km east of Oshikango. Security forces fired on two terrorists that crossed the border. Terrorists fled back towards Angola.

October 23: 15 km north of Nkongo. Two Soviet TM A3 landmines lifted by security forces.

October 20: Two km south of Ombalantu. About 30 terrorists abducted 54 young men and 57 girls from a school hostel and forced them over the border into Angola at Beacon 2.

October 24: 18 km north of Ombalantu. Four terrorists who attempted to cross the border into South West Africa fled back to Angola when fired upon by security forces.

October 24: 20 km east of Ruscana. Security Forces vehicle detonated one Soviet TM46 landmine. Second TM46 mine discovered at the same place and lifted.

October 24: 32 km north of Nkongo. Two Soviet TM A3 landmines lifted by security forces.

October 25: 20 km north

of Oshakati. Mr Kaulano's shop was robbed by a group of approximately 80 terrorists who had infiltrated from Angola. The terrorists also stole a Ford pick-up van, registration number SB 52280, and abducted the owner.

October 28: 12 km west-north west of Eenhana, two members of the local population were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine laid by Swapo terrorists.

October 27: 12 km south-west of Nkongo. One Soviet TM A3 landmine lifted by security forces.

October 28: two km north-west of Ombalantu. Sixty terrorists who had infiltrated South West Africa from Angola abducted Chief Christoff and burnt down his village. — Sapa.

TERRORISTS REPORTED KILLING OVAMBO LEADER, BODYGUARD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Swapo terrorists had attacked two prominent members of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, killing one of them as well as one of their bodyguards, outside a shop near Efululula in central Owambo, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, announced at Oshakati last night.

Mr Paulus Heita, a prominent member of the Kwanyama tribe and member of the Legislative Assembly, had been killed in the attack, while his colleague, Mr Immanuel Nguxulisua, had managed to escape unharmed, Pastor Ndjoba said.

The name of the bodyguard killed in the attack had not yet been disclosed, he said.

Two other bodyguards were wounded by the unknown number of terrorists. The officials were apparently on their way to Oshakati from Ohangwena when the attack took place. They had ap-

parently stopped at the shop for refreshments.

The attack had taken place at about 4 pm, on Monday, Pastor Ndjoba said.

Efululula is approximately 30 km north-east of Oshakati, one of the largest towns in Owambo and, until recently, home of most of the Owambo Cabinet Ministers.

A spokesman for the Owambo Government disclosed last night that this was the second time that Mr Nguxulisua, a union headman and politician in the Kwanyama Tribal Area, had managed to escape unscathed from a terrorist attack.

Earlier this year, he escaped

uninjured from a landmine blast near his village in central Owambo. The landmine had been planted at the entrance to his home and indications at the time were that the mine had been meant for him, the spokesman said.

Earlier yesterday, Pastor Ndjoba announced that an unknown number of Swapo terrorists had abducted a senior headman, Mr Kristof Mulamba, after setting fire to his village, near Ombakumba in northern Owambo in the early hours of Sunday morning.

The village was completely destroyed in the blaze but there were no casualties, Pastor Ndjoba said. — Sapa

SWAPO LOSS SINCE APRIL REPORTED AT 3,000

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Swapo had lost about 3 000 men of its effective fighting force since April this year, because of desertions, Major General Jannie Goldenhuys, officer commanding the South West Africa command, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Gen Goldenhuys estimated the strength of Swapo forces in Angola was between 6 000 and 8 000 men, and between 1 000 and 2 000 in Zambia.

Among the terrorists who had given up fighting, some had returned unarmed to SWA he said.

Gen Goldenhuys said terrorist groups had called at villages in Ovambo, Northern SWA and had told civilians they were tired of fighting.

"Security Force patrols frequently receive reports that Swapo terrorists have said that everything they are fighting for is now being attained by peaceful means, and that the necessity to fight has faded away," Gen Goldenhuys said.

This, seen with the adverse conditions under which Swapo terrorists must operate, gave an indication of the reasons for the demotivation among Swapo ranks.

"Reports being received are mentioning that the leader cadre sometimes use physical violence to maintain discipline.

"The larger groups of terrorists are being compelled to keep an eye on the disloyal.

"They are often shot and buried by their compatriots and, in practice, it frequently occurs that terrorists receive only one ration a day — resulting in raids on caca shops (farm shops) and the theft of cattle."

There was a tendency among Swapo terrorists to direct their attention to anti-Swapo leaders in the northern territories, and this appeared to be their planned objective for the immediate future.

"Due to their lack of interest to act against the Security Forces, it is to be expected that Swapo will direct its attention to softer targets," Gen Goldenhuys said.

He mentioned that the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Ndjaba, had this week invited Swapo fighters to return in peace to their country.

The abduction of school-children and murder of headmen had lately shown that the terrorists were aiming at "soft" targets.

In the operational area 12 terrorists had been killed by Security Forces in the past week.

On Saturday, Security Forces followed the tracks of terrorists in Central Owam-

bo, caught up with a group of 12. Three were killed, and the rest scattered.

On Sunday, a group of 20 terrorists fired on a Security Force patrol with AK47 submachine-guns, and the Security Force patrol killed four terrorists.

On Monday, a Security Force patrol surprised five terrorists visiting a caca shop in central Ovambo, and two terrorists were killed.

Caca shops were often visited by terrorist groups because of the food shortage in southern Angola.

On Tuesday, shortly after a group of terrorists had crossed the border from Angola, they clashed with Security Forces, and three terrorists were killed.

There were no Security Force casualties. — Sapa.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS REPORTED IN SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Persistent reports reaching here during the past few weeks cited serious problems within Swapo, both administratively and militarily, sources here said at the weekend.

According to information released to media representatives in SWA tactical activities of Swapo in the northern operational area of the Territory had reached an alltime low in the past few weeks.

There had also been reports of the detention of prominent Swapo members, apparently because of friction within the organisation.

Swapo terrorists were reported to be crossing the border into northern SWA mainly to obtain food because of the famine in southern Angola.

Sources said Swapo terrorists were increasingly returning to Owambo because of famine and because they "saw no further need to continue with the struggle."

It was also announced recently that Angolan Government MPLA soldiers had crossed the border into SWA and had stolen 50 head of cattle in Kavango.

The famine in southern Angola was mainly the result of prolonged fighting in the region.

The infrastructure had been totally destroyed. There was no more food, shops had been ransacked and the area was to a large extent depopulated.

Sources said MPLA soldiers and Swapo units in southern Angola might also have logistical problems with essential supplies not coming through.

Sources said at least three prominent members of Swapo had been detained in Luanda, Angola, recently. They were reported to be Mrs Martha Ford, a former executive member of Swapo of Namibia, Mrs Putuse Appolus and Mr Eddie Nangomba.

Amnesty International had recently been asked to intervene on behalf of the detainees.

The organisation was in the process of investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention of those held in Angola.

Sources said Mr Daniel Tjongarero, former vice-chairman of Swapo of Namibia and Mr M K Tlhabanello, former publicity and information secretary here, would also have been detained, "had they not been tipped off by a friend."

Mr Tjongarero, who has accepted another position here, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Tlhabanello has left SWA to study in the United States.

Sources here said Mr Moses Garoeb, the administrative secretary of Swapo Lusaka, had recently also been detained by military cadres of Swapo. He was apparently released by Zambian soldiers.

"Disunity in Swapo ranks continued and several other prominent members of Swapo are reported to be in trouble," sources said.

Problems within Swapo were said to be the result of friction between rival factions.

- Sapa

NGK DISCUSSES ISSUING FIREARMS TO CLERGY, OTHERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of SWA decided here last night that firearms should be issued to employees working in terrorist-ridden areas of SWA, but that the protection of the police or the Defence Force should preferably be sought on such missions.

The Synod of the NGK considered a proposal that women social workers who often travelled on lonely roads in dangerous areas be issued with handguns as a matter of routine.

The proposal evoked vigorous debate from delegates, and after a lengthy discussion, an amended proposal was adopted.

The Rev J S G Scheepers originally proposed that the NGK should not issue firearms to its personnel, but that the protection of the police or the Defence Force should rather be sought if and when necessary.

Mr Scheepers motivated his proposal by pointing out that a handgun against terrorists was at best "only a consolation."

Protection by the police or the military authorities in SWA would be far more effective.

He thought it would be privilege for the security

forces to help the Church in its work.

After discussion, Mr Scheepers' proposal was rejected and an amended version was adopted.

The motion adopted said: "The Synod does not object in principle to the issuing of handguns to personnel, but the Synod would prefer personnel to rather use the protection offered by security services.

"Church commissions should decide on merit whether firearms should be issued to personnel."

The Rev Attie Bezuidenhout said during the debate it was difficult for anybody driving a vehicle to use a firearm should there be a terrorist attack. It would also be possible that accidents might occur and if firearms were issued to personnel they should first be trained to use them.

He believed a servant of the Church who carried a firearm constituted a "motion of no confidence" in the Almighty as well as in the people who were being served.

Another delegate said carrying a firearm was a highly personal matter and firearms should be treated with the utmost respect. He dreaded the day when a firearm, registered in the name of the NGK might be mentioned should somebody be shot.

Mr W J J Kruger of Kamanjab said Zimbabwe Rhodesia should be kept in mind when the issuing of firearms was discussed. He pointed out that many missionaries who had died at the hands of terrorists there had been killed because they had been unarmed.

"I sit in the north where we have a lot to do with terrorists, and I know that terrorists know when you are armed," he said.

"If you pick up trouble and you are armed, you fire, and 80 percent of your troubles are over."

He said an elderly White woman and her two grandchildren had been killed by terrorists on a farm in northern SWA while she was not armed.

"A terrorist would not dare to attack a well-trained, armed woman," he added.

A report on the Synod again said scheduled visits in the northern territories by NGK social workers were initially reduced, and certain areas could now only be reached under escort.

In spite of these conditions social workers travelled 70-000 km a year in the Territory. — Sapa

CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ABDUCTED CHILDREN STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] **WINDHOEK:** About 111 of 200 pupils abducted from a secondary school at Om-balantu in Western Owambo were still unaccounted for, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, Second-in-Command of SWA Command of the Defence Force, said here.

He said at a Press conference officials were still checking, but latest indications were that 200 pupils, ranging in age from 14 to 24, had originally been abducted by Swapo terrorists.

About 89 of the pupils had returned after escaping from the terrorists. A follow-up operation was in progress, he said.

The latest abduction was thought to be one of the largest ever since the start of the bush war in northern SWA.

Brigadier Bosman said the terrorists had abducted the pupils after midnight on Tuesday and forced them over the border at gunpoint.

Of the pupils still unaccounted for, about half were male and half female.

Replying to a question, he said proof that the pupils had been abducted was that such a large number had returned after escaping.

Swapo has in the past said pupils were never abducted from schools. They left willingly, the organisation claimed, and were merely escorted across the border.

Replying to questions, Brigadier Bosman said he thought Swapo terrorists preferred to abduct high-school pupils to augment their numbers in Angola.

High-school pupils were easier to use for their purposes, Brigadier Bosman said.

In relation to the bush war itself, he said the past week had again been relatively quiet in the operational area.

Two terrorists were killed on October 20 after security forces had followed their tracks and caught up with them.

He pointed out that a small number of terrorists killed did not necessarily mean less activity by the security forces.

Brigadier Bosman said there were firm indications that there was famine in southern Angola.

Reports were received, he said, that terrorists often went into villages in Owambo and forced members of the public to supply them with food.

Terrorists also increasingly ransacked cuca shops in Owambo for food and liquor.

In reply to a question, Brigadier Bosman said it was difficult to say if the famine in southern Angola might lead to an escalation of terrorist raids into Owambo.

Terrorists coming across were, however, suffering from near starvation. — Sapa

AKTUR LEADER REPORTEDLY QUESTIONS DTA FUNDS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

OKAHANDJA: The source of funds for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was questioned here by the leader of the National Party election front, Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis.

Addressing a meeting on Friday night, Mr du Plessis said if the DTA's "secret" financial sources were cut off their "infrastructure would crumble."

Mr du Plessis said Aktur had "no secret financial sources backing us - like the DTA.

"Our money comes out of the pockets of our own people - right here in SWA."

He alleged the DTA had "thrown around five or six million rand" during the December elections in the Territory, but that "the people of SWA have shown that they will not be bought."

Mr du Plessis said Aktur had not been active among other population groups in SWA because of a lack of funds.

However, Aktur still remained a driving force in the

Territory that would continue to make its presence felt, Mr du Plessis told supporters.

The DTA, through its tactics, was merely driving the various population groups in the Territory further apart.

Mr du Plessis also admitted that his party's mouthpiece, Die Suidwester newspaper, was running at a loss and that the National Party was having to carry it financially.

"But I know what the newspaper business (koerantwese) is in SWA and I have reason to believe that the DTA's mouthpiece, Die Republikein, is also running at a loss," he said.

Aktur, he said, merely wanted peace in SWA.

The front wished to secure a future for the Territory's Whites and safeguard their identities and interests.

"But we cannot restore the White's faith in SWA if things are made unbearable for them," Mr du Plessis said. - Sapa

COUNTRY'S NAME STILL BEING DISPUTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The name "Namibia" had been thought up by the enemies of SWA and no proud country would accept a name given by its enemies. Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the Territory, said here at the weekend.

Mr Becker commented in a statement on the name "SWA/Namibia" which would appear on new identity documents to be issued to all residents of the Territory.

Mr Becker said his party had been "one of the few" who had complained to the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, about the name of the new documents.

He said the official name of the Territory was South West Africa and this should be

retained until a final decision had been made.

Earlier, Dr Viljoen was quoted as saying that he had had complaints from some sources about the name SWA appearing on the new documents.

Mr Becker said people of the Territory were continuously told the decisions of the now defunct Turnhalle Constitutional Conference were no longer applicable, and this should surely also be the case as far as the name "SWA/Namibia" was concerned.

He pointed out that legislation providing for the issuing of ID documents did not provide for the word "Namibia" to appear on them.

"I would certainly have proposed an amendment in the National Assembly if it had," he said.

CSO: 4420

TJONGARERO ELECTED TO CHURCH ORGANIZATION POST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

FORMER Swapo leader, Mr Danny Tjongarero, was elected the first chairman of the Board of Directors of the newly established Africa Church Information Service (ACIS).

Mr Tjongarero, who is at present temporarily employed by the Namibia Council of Churches as a communications consultant, said his new appointment was a charitable, rather than a profitable job.

ACIS is a common venture of the Lutheran World Federation, the World Association for Christian Communications, the African Christian Committee and the World Council of Churches.

It is a news service for Africa seen from the African viewpoint. Mr Tjongarero said.

A weekly magazine will be published with news reports and features.

"It will cover conflict areas in Africa, like Uganda was covered in the first edition," Mr Tjongarero said.

Mr Tjongarero is no newcomer to church publications. He was the first editor of the Lutheran Church's publication Emmanuel. His successor as editor of that publication, Mr Phillip Tjerije, is now in detention under Proclamation AG 26.

Mr Tjongarero was dismissed as an official of Swapo after he had closed the organisation's headquarters in Windhoek.

Since then Mr Tjongarero had difficulty in obtaining a permanent job. The Namibia Council of Churches recently decided to appoint Mr Tjongarero as a temporary consultant to establish what the feasibility of a communications office for the Council was.

CSO: 4420

KLOPPERS ASKS AID FOR BAD CONDITIONS IN KHOMASDAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Text]

MR ANDREW KLOPPERS made an emotional plea to the AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, for R5 million to ease the appalling housing problem in Khomasdal during discussions between the AG and the Khomasdal Advisory Committee yesterday.

Mr Kloppers, who is the leader of the Liberal Party and occupies a seat in the National Assembly, said three to five families were sharing single housing units. In one house 22 people suffering from tuberculosis were living together. There were even cases of 40 people living in one house.

"We need money and because Khomasdal cannot provide the money, we need your help," Mr Kloppers told the AG.

Besides the critical housing shortage there were other aspects Mr Kloppers wished to bring to the attention of the AG.

He appealed for a less inferior status for the advisory committee. It should be given equal status to other local management bodies, like Windhoek, he said.

Mr Kloppers also said an election should be held to decide who should represent the residents. "Because the members of the advisory committee are nominated at present the people think they are puppets of the Government."

"There should be an election in the same way as councillors are chosen in Windhoek," Mr Kloppers said.

The present overcrowding in houses resulted in a health risk for residents in Khomasdal and greater Windhoek. But it was better to condone overcrowding in houses than to let people live under the trees without any facilities, he said.

As it was there are people living in drain pipes and under the trees.

Mr Kloppers told the AG of an incident which had reduced him to tears.

One day when it was raining a woman had come towards him with eight children and asked where she was expected to sleep.

Mr Kloppers said he was not ungrateful for what had already been done and he understood there were problems. These included other priorities, the slackness in the economy and the large influx of Coloureds from the Republic and the platteland.

Mr J Phore urged the AG to look into the matter of State-

assisted housing for public servants and teachers. This would then reduce the demand on existing houses in Khomasdal.

He pointed out that Coloured teachers with lower primary certificates were paid poorly and as a result they battled. In fact a married teacher with two children was awarded an allowance of R10 extra while a teacher who was married and did not have children was given an R8 allowance.

Mr Phore noted that White teachers were granted 100 percent loans on homes and a monthly subsidy.

He urged the Administration to take measures.

Mr Kloppers said he, in fact, had become jealous of the Whites.

Mr J J Julius pointed out to the AG another important issue in Khomasdal.

"Although the crime rate here is higher than in Katutura or White Windhoek there is no police station in the Coloured township."

He said the committee had been informed this matter would be given priority in 1982 but he asked the AG to see if it was possible to speed this up.

The chairman of the advisory committee, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, informed the AG that notwithstanding the housing shortage the committee had offered to put aside a house to be used as a police station in the meanwhile.

The crime figure was so bad at the moment that parents could not safely send their children to the cafe anymore. In fact it was dangerous for adults to move around after dark, he said.

Mr G J du Preez asked that the highest priority be given to the question of a police station.

At present Khomasdal is patrolled by men from the Katutura police station.

CSO: 4420

MUDGE COMMENTS ON ADMINISTRATION HAMPERING ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Progress with the opening in SWA of public amenities to all races was not satisfactory, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said here on Friday.

Speaking at a Press conference immediately after the adjournment of the National Assembly, Mr Mudge said despite the lack of cooperation from the SWA National Party-controlled Administration, the DTA caucus had decided to act with constancy and not to impose punitive measures.

"We are bitterly disappointed with the lack of cooperation," Mr Mudge said.

Businessmen who supported the SWA NP election front, Aktur, were "following the example set by their leaders."

"I had the South West African Administration and its Executive Committee to blame. They discourage rather than encourage their people to open their amenities," Mr Mudge said.

The SWA NP-controlled Administration had declined to open some tourist resorts under its jurisdiction to members of all races.

Mr Mudge said that once the Department of Nature

Conservation and Tourism had been transferred from the SWA Administration to the National Assembly, the Executive would immediately open tourist facilities to all races.

Legislation for the reallocation of functions to the three levels of government was expected to be submitted sometime next month for consideration by the National Assembly.

Mr Mudge said the DTA had been severely criticised by

Black and Brown people in SWA over public amenities which were still reserved for the exclusive use of Whites.

Despite the criticism, the DTA caucus had decided not to invoke the penalty clause in the Anti-Discrimination Act.

"We know there are some people who will want to go to jail to be martyred," Mr Mudge said.

"It was not an easy decision, but we have decided not to do anything that might provoke emotional outbursts," he said.

The National Assembly had earlier adopted a motion requesting the Administrator General of the Territory to confer executive powers on the Administrator General's Council.

Mr Mudge told the Press conference after executive power had been fully transferred to the elected leaders of SWA, the Administrator General would probably assume the role of Governor General. — Sapa

VILJOEN SPEAKS OUT ON FUTURE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Johannesburg **RAID DAILY MAIL** in English 25 Oct 79 p 13

[Interview with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General, [on 24 October] by David Forret]

[Text] DF: How do you see your role in South West Africa and what are your main priorities?

Dr Viljoen: There are a number of roles with equal priority--the goal of achieving an internationally recognized settlement; ensuring internal stability and progress in view of delays for an international settlement; more specifically, the goal of ensuring internal political and constitutional progress; and of achieving tangible results to improve the quality of life for all population groups.

DF: When do you foresee SWA gaining independence?

Dr Viljoen: It is very difficult to say. It depends upon the achievement of a mutually acceptable interpretation of the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 to which we are committed. But we have had unfortunate experiences in the way in which the UN and the Western powers have reinterpreted that resolution and we have not yet received satisfactory clarification on their alternative proposals.

DF: What are the chances of an international settlement, particularly with the latest proposals for a 50km demilitarized zone (DMZ) on either side of the SWA/Angola border?

Dr Viljoen: This depends upon obtaining clear and concrete answers to the different questions which have been put by the SA authorities to Sir James Murray, the Western envoy. There was some disappointment that his answers didn't deal with the military details and practicability of this tremendous DMZ being effectively monitored. Unita is, of course, a complicating factor because even if the other parties were to be completely fair in playing the game, the uncontrolled presence of Unita (in Southern Angola) could make the effectiveness of monitoring a very shaky business.

DF: The West is pushing for a speedy solution to the SWA dispute. They have apparently made concessions to SA by dropping the issue of Swapo bases inside the territory and have tried to bridge the gap on non-monitoring of Swapo bases in neighboring countries with the DMZ. What then are the remaining problems?

Dr Viljoen: I do not consider that any concessions have been made on the SWA issue. The SA Government is simply insisting that the Five Powers and the UN should return to what has been agreed.

They have changed the original agreement. There has certainly been a positive move on the part of the Western Five to try and obviate the difficulties which have arisen through the very unacceptable report of the UN Secretary-General.

I sincerely hope that with this spirit--particularly conveyed by Sir James--the chances for a mutually acceptable interpretation and implementation based on that, will be considerably improved and, as a result, expedited.

DF: Will you be more specific on the practical problems involved?

Dr Viljoen: SA does not accept that the monitoring of Swapo forces by Angolan troops would be sufficient. We insist that it should also be done by the UN as it will be done on this side. The monitoring of the DMZ by Untag would be a very difficult proposition.

The area is such that it could be covered in a hard night's march and, even if Swapo bases were to be moved back behind the 50 km post, there would still be a considerable risk of infiltration.

DF: You have said that international negotiations should be a parallel development with the internal political process. What are the main internal priorities?

Dr Viljoen: Firstly, the National Assembly should be seen to be an effective governmental organ.

The next step would be that some kind of body from the assembly should succeed the present Administrator-General's Advisory Council and be entrusted with executive powers on those areas of government that have been transferred to SWA.

This development could go to the extent which we had in British colonial history where you had responsible government before independence. This implies virtually complete legislative independence where the head of state no longer acts at his own discretion or on the advice of the ministers of the controlling country, but on the advice of the local ministry.

In those areas which are inextricably linked with independence, such as foreign affairs, control over the Defense Force and import and excise...

The moment you transfer powers in respect of these areas, it could be interpreted as a UDI and I think this would be a very risky thing.

DF: Assuming that this development towards self-government is completed, what will the status of this DTA-dominated political structure be in a UN-supervised election?

Dr Viljoen: I'm not quite sure about that myself. My impression is that the moment the electoral process is initiated, the Administrator-General will be the interim governing authority.

If at that stage the National Assembly has achieved a certain amount of autonomy, this matter will have to be clarified.

DF: Western diplomats say the setting up of an internal political structure is a complicating factor in negotiations and have warned of a "point of no return" being reached. Is it not inevitable that the internal political development will make the UN peace plan redundant and force a renegotiation of the whole package?

Dr Viljoen: Nothing that is being decided now can bind a future constituent assembly.

DF: It is estimated that SA troop strength can be reduced by as much as 50% in two years if the new SWA Defense Force is being developed. Why build up an army only to have it disbanded under the UN plan? Does this development not also overtake the present agreement embodied in UN resolution 435?

Dr Viljoen: I do not think it would be wise for any country to plan its military strength on the eventuality of peace returning.

The logic of that question would be that everybody who is in a state of war should, in the course of it, reduce his army because it will be redundant when peace arrives.

DF: What will your role be once an elected body from the DTA-ruled National Assembly is granted executive powers?

Dr Viljoen: The Administrator-General will still be the representative of the S^WA Government and he will exercise control in those areas on which governmental authority, legislative and executive, have not been transferred.

A possibility is that responsibility could be transferred to the A-G as a kind of Governor-General, who will then exercise responsibility in consultation with the SA Government.

For the rest, the legislative and executive activities would be participated in by the A-G on the advice of the local ministry.

DF: How many SA Government departments have still to be transferred to the A-G's office and how long do you expect this to take?

Dr Viljoen: Those that are in the process of being transferred are Justice, Constitutional Development and Posts and Telecommunications, which should be completed by the end of the year.

Those that remain then at this stage are Police, Defense, National Security, External Affairs, Excise and Import Duties and the SA Railways.

DF: Once the assembly is granted executive powers, the various directorates under your control and the civil servants will fall under the DTA. How long will it take before this transfer of power is finalized and the assembly can effectively start governing the territory?

Dr Viljoen: It is difficult to indicate an exact date, but I would say that the better part of this transfer should be finalized by the middle of next year--unless, of course, the international negotiations lead to a complete reversal of this process.

DF: What is the future of SA civil servants in SWA?

Dr Viljoen: Either at independence or, perhaps, at the moment of transfer of executive powers, they will have the option of joining the SWA civil service with all its commitments, returning to SA or--if they are acceptable to SWA--ask for secondment to the territory.

DF: When will the division of powers between the central government and second-tier ethnic representative authorities be finalized, and when will the assembly be granted executive powers?

Dr Viljoen: I hope that this will be finalized at the next session of the National Assembly at the middle of next month.

DF: Your negotiations are continuing with Aktur to return to the assembly. What are the chances of drawing them back into the SA-sponsored internal process and bringing about a reconciliation in white ranks?

Dr Viljoen: I'm not sure what the chances are of Aktur returning. I can only say I sincerely hope that they will, because they can make a useful contribution even as an opposition group.

DF: Will you tell me whether you are still head of the Broederbond and is there any truth in the report that you have apparently drawn Mr Dirk Mudge back into the Broederbond fold to bring about Afrikaner unity in SWA?

Dr Viljoen: I'm sure you would like this to be answered but it would be more fascinating to leave you guessing.

DF: You are obviously impressed with the calibre of returning exiles. How do you expect to accommodate them--and I refer particularly to officials of the Namibia National Front and Swapo-Democrats--in the new internal dispensation?

Dr Viljoen: The problem is that most of them have primarily a political interest and ambition. They wouldn't like to embarrass their political future by getting involved in what some of their supporters consider to be an unacceptably elected assembly.

At the same time, they are also hesitant to accept government positions. The independence of the civil service is still not clear enough. Certain offers of appointment have been made to very competent members of the NNF and Swapo-D, but they prefer to wait on the sidelines.

DF: The NNF has indicated that it is prepared to take part in another internal election, but that this should be held under similar conditions envisaged in the Western peace agreement. Is this a possibility?

Dr Viljoen: Yes. The National Assembly has been elected by definition for a short period.

DF: A number of Swapo officials are being detained without trial in terms of your emergency security measures. Why are they still being detained and when will they be released?

Dr Viljoen: More than half of them have been released since I came here and we are continuously reviewing the different cases. There are a few very dangerous, hard-core individuals, but we hope that the circumstances will develop so that more of them will be released.

DF: Are you prepared to meet and have direct dealings with Mr Sam Nujoma and his comrades?

Dr Viljoen: I don't think there is any sense in that at this stage in view of his declared aim of not establishing majority government but of obtaining power by whatever means.

DF: There is a general belief that SWA is a testing ground for change in SA. What lessons can be learned in SA from the SWA process?

Dr Viljoen: I don't think one can really equate the situations because, in a sense, SWA has the backing... die rugdekking... of SA, and so does Rhodesia. But one cannot deny that whatever happens inside SWA/Namibia or Rhodesia has a very direct and marked effect on thinking, feeling and planning in South Africa.

CSO: 442u

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES REPORTED LEAVING FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

Mr Juling, outspoken and answering all questions, said he was for 14 years the foreman of a well known building firm F. Oelckers. He had now bought his own machinery, investing R120 000,00.

"In fact my purpose in visiting Windhoek on Sunday and to utilise the opportunity to see you, is to take receipt of a heavy machine which I bought in Johannesburg for R62 000,00" Mr Juling said.

JUDGE STEYN'S WISH

He said in response to further questions that it was quite correct that the contract in which he used Government machines and operators was one allocated on the instructions of the former Administrator General, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn. He said this when he was asked if there was truth in the report that Mr Justice Steyn wanted certain work to be done, mostly

manner.

Mr Schoeman said that although the unstable political situation did contribute to this sad state of affairs in Municipal circles, it was not the dominating factor.

"The dominating factor consists of spunklessness, callousness and a total ineptitude on the part of those on top" Mr Schoeman said.

He said the situation, as far as Municipalities in South West Africa was concerned, was critical. Something would have to be done on the highest level and failure to do something would result in Municipal affairs heading for a disaster.

He was asked to elaborate and said that the issue concerned mainly personnel. They were going "home". Asked if "home" was the Republic of South Africa, Mr Schoeman said "yes".

He said it was a movement, furtive, not so easily

ly discernible, because no man was clamouring around and looking for a new job. He was doing it quietly. Mr Schoeman said by virtue of his position, he knew exactly what was going on.

Of course, he said, the political situation was there; the Municipal workers of South West Africa had come to accept what was taking place. They had begun to realise the problem must be breached, but politics was not the main reason for this restiveness.

There were other considerations about which he did not want to say too much, but these concerned the spunkless, callous, cold and inept "higher authorities". Asked if he could state what he meant by higher authorities, whether these were the Administration, Administrator General, the South African Government, he said he would

not go further than saying higher authorities.

"I could confirm the general propensity in municipal ranks in the country to move to South Africa. The Municipal Staff Association is currently giving intensive attention to the problem. If your car lands in a ditch, you cannot sit and wait for it to corrode away; you must do something to get it out of the ditch", Mr Schoeman said.

It was then that in an emotional tone he said that you were busy losing your mind if you noticed that under these very adverse conditions, people were sitting in their offices, preoccupied with the carpet in the other man's office.

Asked if he was planning a memorandum, Mr Schoeman said that he was currently working on a project about which he could say nothing at this stage.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT JOBS OFFERED TO RETURNED EXILES, DE VRIES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 79 p 19

[Article by Owen Lister in the column: "Owen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Excerpt]

Attempts are being made on the part of the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to incorporate returned exiles into the administrative machinery of the Territory, and these efforts appear to be meeting with some success. Dr Viljoen referred briefly to the "brain power" of returned exiles, and the necessity of incorporating them into the governmental posts, at a luncheon this week.

Certainly very few people have ever doubted the intellectual capacity of those returned exiles, most of whom are members of either the Namibia National Front or the Swapo Democrats, and indeed great things were expected of these people when it became known that they were to return from many years of exile abroad.

Many of those approached in this regard (to take on positions in the civil service) appear to be uncertain at this stage whether to take on a position in the civil service, or whether they should rather confine themselves to the political platform.

Certain top officials in the Namibia National Front, such as Mr David Kasume, Mr Claudius Kandjou and others, have been approached, but apparently negotiations are still in progress as to whether or not they will accept positions in the civil service.

These members of the NNF are certainly faced with a rather difficult decision.

COOPERATE OR NOT

If they accept the posts offered to them, then it would almost certainly imply that they approve of the turn of events. This, for the NNF, is a tricky situation.

NNF spokesman for Publicity and Information, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said recently when approached for comment on the question of compulsory military training for people of all races, that the NNF could not give credence to the policy of the South African Government in this Territory, and neither could it uphold a system of colonialism which for years, it had opposed.

If members of the NNF therefore, joined the proposed civil service, then it would tacitly imply that they approved of an integrated civil service, formed basically, under the auspices of South Africa.

CHANGE FROM WITHIN

However, within the NNF there could be another school of thought who think similarly to the former President of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dr Lukas de Vries, who justifies his

acceptance of a position on the Wages Board of the Administrator General by saying that "I have reason to believe that it could become an important instrument in the struggle for fair and equal wages and the upliftment and the raising of the standard of living of the worker".

Dr de Vries and those who agree with him in this regard, have every right to align themselves with the status quo if they feel that in this way, change can be brought about.

CSO: 4420

DUTCH GOVERNMENT REPORTED SUBSIDIZING NAMIBIAN EXILES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 79 p 19

[Text]

WINDHOEK: In a statement issued by the Secretary for Publicity and Information for Swapo D, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, it was said that the programme for repatriation had now entered a new phase.

Ever since it was formed in 1978, Swapo D devoted a great deal of time and effort to the repatriation of Namibians who have been living in exile for many years. In the past year, the statement continued, many exiles had been brought home and reunited with their families.

Now, the statement said, thanks to a donation from the Dutch Government, the programme could be extended and intensified. In brief, this meant that the Dutch Government has extended humanitarian aid to Swapo D for the purpose of Namibian repatriation.

Swapo D emphasised that the programme was open to all Namibians, irrespective of political affiliation, and was not restricted to members of Swapo D, and persons assisted in this way will not be required to join the organisation.

Namibian returnees would be transported home, and would be provided with food, clothing and accommodation for three months. Swapo D would help the returnees to re-integrate themselves into Namibian society, and would help them to find suitable employment or education; the programme was initiated on October 1 and the first phase would last for six months, whereafter the whole programme would be re-evaluated.

The Swapo Democrats thanked the Netherlands Government for their generosity and for its sympathetic attitude

towards the independence movement, and for understanding of the problems affecting the thousands of Namibians stranded in many parts of the world. Swapo D also pledged to execute this programme with impartiality and efficiency.

The statement said that they had already initiated contact with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the International Red Cross, and foreign governments. They planned to enlist the active cooperation of the Zambian Government as a large number of Namibians were at present in Zambia, and many had indicated their eagerness to return home as soon as this could be arranged.

In conclusion, Swapo D called upon Namibians who had friends or relatives abroad and needed help in returning home, to contact the Swapo D headquarters for further information.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

LANDMINE IN OVAMBOLAND--Ten people have died in a landmine blast near the Ovambo town of Oshigambo in northeast South-West Africa. Announcing this at Oshakati, a spokesman for the Ovambo government said that the seven other people who were in the vehicle when it struck the mine had been admitted to the state hospital in Oshakati. The latest incident has brought to 61 the number of civilians who have died in landmine explosions in Ovambo so far this year, although 87 civilians have been injured. The blast has been described as one of the worst in South-West Africa since the start of the bush war in August 1966. [Text][LD070934 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD]

CSO: 4420

SHAGARI SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Oct 79 p 3

[Text of President Shehu Shagari speech to National Assembly 16 Oct 79]

[Text]

MR. President of the Senate,
Mr. Speaker of the House of
Representatives,
Honourable members of the Na-
tional Assembly.

Permit me to use this plat-
form to pay tribute to this great
nation and its people who today
are witnessing another step in
the return of the country to a
rule of democratic process.

After nearly 14 years of mili-
tary rule, the administration of
the country has once again re-
verted to the elected represen-
tatives of the people. Elected
representatives of all sections
of our great country are once
again gathered together to find
peaceful and lasting solutions
to the multifarious problems
confronting us as a people. At
last the will of the people has
prevailed. I congratulate you all,
honourable members of this
august Assembly, on your vic-
tory at the polls.

I salute you Mr. President of
the Senate, I salute you Mr.
Speaker of the House of Rep-
resentatives, I salute you house
leaders, committee chairmen
and your deputies.

DEMOCRACY

As leaders in your own right,
and as men and women of ho-
nour and integrity, you will be
looked upon to demonstrate the
much expected selfless, humble
and dedicated leadership. Your
activities and utterances will be
keenly watched by the public.
You owe it to yourselves, but
much more to our dear country
therefore to rise up to the occa-
sion and fulfill the yearnings
and aspirations of the millions
of Nigerians for the alleviation
of their sufferings.

It is pertinent to recall that
our first efforts at democracy
and self-government were ab-
ruptly arrested in the mid-60s
largely as a result of the inco-
genial atmosphere engendered
by the uncompromising stance
adopted by the political parties
of the First Republic. Thus, op-
portunities were lost for our
people to interact and learnt
to accommodate different points
of view for the betterment of
the country. We must not allow
that episode to repeat itself.
The new system that we have
adopted presents us with yet
another opportunity to achieve
national integration which is a
prerequisite for the building of
a strong and virile nation.

Since our ultimate objective is to provide for the welfare of all Nigerians, we must subjugate our political and other differences to the unrelenting pursuit of peace, unity and progress of our motherland. To this end, the nation expects that the three arms of the government—the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary—to work in harmony.

Let me assure you, honourable members that, as the president of this great nation, I shall uphold the provisions of the constitution in their entirety.

I feel confident that you will accord me your willing support and co-operation so that in love and harmony, we will together wage a common war against poverty, disease and ignorance for the greater glory of our fatherland.

We must appreciate the fact that the absence of parliamentary processes and participatory administration in this country for nearly 14 years, has driven our people into a near state of political apathy, lethargy and indifference. Our people must be aroused from their slumber. We must re-awaken in them the sense of patriotism and nationalism. They must be given a new direction and dedication to the laudable cause of the survival of our great country as an indivisible geo-political entity. To this end, my administration shall with vigour carry out a purposeful programme of public enlightenment and mass education.

I call on the mass media to assume a new role, devoid of bitterness. They must willingly mobilise all their resources for this onerous task of building a new Nigerian society. I sincerely hope that they will accept this challenge and discharge their sacred responsibility as the fourth estate of the realm. For my part, I will ensure that nothing is done to erode the freedom and independence of the Press.

AGRICULTURE

Let me repeat that we shall run an open government from time to time, I shall apprise you and the nation of our major policies and programmes.

Agriculture, housing and education remain high on the priority list of my administration. We are determined to restore agriculture to its pre-eminent position in the national economy. We must be able to feed ourselves with lots to spare for export. Fortunately, in this country, we need not starve. Substantial and adequate sections of our land still remain fertile, virgin and arable. Commercial production of food and raw materials is our goal. Our farmers will be encouraged and given incentives to till the land.

The government will immediately review the agricultural credit guarantee scheme with a view to improving the flow of funds into the hands of the small-scale farmers. Joint ventures with foreign partners in the field of large scale agriculture will be encouraged and assisted. Emphasis will be placed on modern techniques of farming, storage, distribution and processing.

My administration will encourage the local manufacture of light farming tools and machinery. We shall vigorously tackle the problem of desert encroachment. To combat the menace of drought, we will strengthen the existing programmes for conserving water for irrigation and human and animal consumption. We shall give equal attention to the dangers posed by soil erosion.

EDUCATION

The problems posed by the acute shortage of living accommodation will be tackled realistically. My government will propose legislation to enable us to:

(i) establish rural housing co-operatives and supported by a rural housing fund; and

(ii) harness our resources towards the urgent construction of many more housing units.

A bill will be sent to you shortly to amend the National Science and Technology Agency to reflect the new emphasis the government places on the rapid development of technology in the country.

Provision has already been made in the constitution for free education at all levels. We pledge our unwavering support for the earliest achievement of a free, universal, comprehensive, sound and relevant education made available to every child and adult up to the limit of his talents. Our concern is for qualitative, functional education with a sound moral content. So much remains to be done. The expansion of educational infrastructure at all levels as well as improvement of the quality, quantity and conditions of service of teachers will receive our immediate attention.

Also we are giving the most urgent attention to the creation of an open university system to cater for those members of our society who cannot attend a full-time university course.

It is important to re-affirm that besides the issues of education, housing and agriculture there are other pressing areas of responsibility requiring our most urgent attention.

COMMUNICATION

Our communication system needs to be considerably expanded and improved upon. Development cannot take place unless there are good networks of roads, telecommunication system and effective delivery of mails.

We plan to continue to expand and improve the rail and air services. We plan to improve our inland waterways system and other form of water transportation.

Directly related to these problems is the need to expand and improve our utility services such as electricity, water supply and sewage system.

We intend to devote our attention also to some of our large industrial projects. I have in mind our iron and steel projects, the petro-chemical and fertilizer projects, the processing of our natural gas, the establishment of our pulp and paper industry and a host of basic engineering projects. The petroleum industry will receive our early and well deserved attention to maximise its benefit to the nation.

To this end, a bill will soon be sent to the National Assembly to effect necessary amendments in the existing legislation in order to bring about necessary structural changes in the industry. I believe these measures will accelerate the growth of our economy.

COMMITTEES

Our aim is to build a strong, self-reliant and virile economy and for this, we need a favourable economic environment. To this end, my administration will review present economic policies with a view to encouraging foreign as well as domestic investment in the country. Equally important is the need to create a healthy labour climate within which our economy can grow and prosper. This issues of wages, car loans, labour independence and restoration of free collective bargaining are already receiving the serious attention of my administration.

Special Committees will be established to review the existing policies on wage freeze, car loans and the problems of daily paid workers.

It is also important to restore work ethics and the dignity of labour in our society. I call on all trade unions to rededicate themselves to the important task of developing better attitude to work. Discipline on the job must be demanded in both the private and public sectors.

A healthy economy must stem from a healthy working force. My administration while working for a programme of free medical services, will emphasize the need for preventive medicine. We shall intensify efforts to eradicate malaria and other endemic diseases.

CO-OPERATION

I have given long and serious thought to the problems of revenue allocation. My administration will soon set up a commission to look into this matter and to recommend a new and equitable formula for the allocation of revenue among the three tiers of government — Federal, State and Local Government.

There is no doubt that the commission's success will, as in all inter-governmental relations, depend largely on genuine co-operation at all levels between the federal and state governments.

The safety and security of life and property in our society today give cause for concern.

We must combat armed robbery, and other forms of violence in this country. My administration will improve police services by providing better equipment and conditions of service to policemen. We will also look into the social and other causes of these maladies with a view to providing real and lasting solution.

SECURITY

The security and safety of our borders and indeed of the state itself is the first charge of our armed forces. My administration will intensify the efforts of our predecessors to create an efficient, contented, mobile, well-trained and well-equipped force capable of defending our territory against all external threat. In addition we shall see to it that the training of our armed forces is versatile enough to enable us to use their training and experience in emergencies.

In foreign policy, Africa still remains our primary interest. We renew our pledge of support to ECOWAS, the O.A.U. and the liberation movements in Africa. Let it be known that our commitment to the total liberation of our brothers in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa remains unshaken. We also desire to maintain peace and close ties with our immediate neighbours. And we shall work relentlessly to uphold the dignity of the black race. We renew our pledge of support for the United Nations and world peace.

The search for lasting solutions to our problems calls for our joint efforts. My administration welcomes well-meaning advice and suggestions from all quarters. Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives and the honourable members of this august Assembly, when I assumed office, I offered my hand of co-operation to other political parties, and I have signified my intention to include Nigerians of other parties in the government. However, this must not be misunderstood as a call for an all party government.

I take this opportunity to remind you that arising from the sacred oath of office to which you are sworn, your primary responsibility and loyalty, individually and collectively, is to the entire nation. I am confident you will always endeavour to put the national interest first in all your considerations.

Certainly, given its quality of representation, and with good will on all sides, all the ingredients for greatness abound in this august Assembly of mature men and women of ideas and consequence. You are Nigerians of dignity and integrity representing various fields of human endeavour and capable of making Nigeria truly great.

Our problems are many and varied. But, they are not insurmountable if we can sink our differences and work like a team with everyone willing to contribute his quota in order to satisfy the legitimate hopes and aspirations of our people. The task of nation-building is the collective responsibility of all and posterity will not forgive us if we should betray the sacred trust conferred on us by the people.

This is your Government, freely elected through the supreme will of the people. And, to ensure a speedy realisation of a great, peaceful and united nation which will serve as an inspiration to all black people throughout the world, our proper role should be that of co-operation and not confrontation. It is therefore your duty, indeed your sacred responsibility to ensure that our national unity and stability are not sacrificed on the altar of ego or fleeting political gains or expediency.

Let all those who have claim to leadership roles exercise the greatest restraint. Those who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind. Let us approach our deliberations with dignity and decorum. More than anything else, there is need for tolerance, understanding and trust. Inflammatory speeches and indulgence in polemics must not be allowed to blemish the real issues before you.

May I end by expressing the hope that you and I will show enough dedication and vigour to distill from our experiences strong programmes of national action that will bring about mutual understanding and tolerance.

I wish you fruitful deliberations.

Thank you and God bless.

CSO: 4420

SHAGARI'S GOVERNING STYLE MUST INCLUDE ACTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Stanley Macebuh]

[Text]

It may well turn out that President Shagari is a far more committed republican than anyone ever suspected. Thomas Jefferson would almost certainly have approved of the deliberate manner in which he has proceeded. It seems, to deflate the notion that the Federal Government must not only be omnipotent, but must also be seen to be constantly doing things. The only area of national activity which Jefferson conceded was the exclusive preserve of the Federal Government was foreign affairs. And that is the specific area in which the President has so far acted with decisive promptness.

It is probably stretching the point to argue that he does have a deep suspicion of Federal Government, of its tendency to want to cut state governments down to size, or to play the role of big brother. But his close experience of the centralising mission of military government must have seemed to him a dangerous threat to the concept of republican federalism.

He did not approve of the heady activity of July, 1975 and after, partly because some of the decisions made then were taken in haste, but partly also because the sheer exuberance of federal power tended to overshadow the states and their uniquely different priorities.

Three times in 12 years he left Lagos for his home state, and gratefully plunged himself into the task of educational development. While the Federal Government was building highways and bridges, he contented himself with building schools in Sokoto State. Of the presidential candidates, he was the only one who in recent years served his local government council and his state. And he now plans to have a special assistant for liaison with the states.

It is not necessary to belabour the point. Like a true republican, the President's inclination is to strengthen and support the states, and conversely, to ensure that the Federal Government does not, by its omnipotence, undercut their freedom to determine their own priorities.

The state Governors may thus rejoice in the prospect that they are not likely to have to contend with overbearing Federal officials. But that is hardly the end of the matter. Many Nigerians who reached maturity in the years of military rule have no experience of, and little intellectual sympathy for, the President's brand of republicanism. They grew up in an era when power flowed from Lagos to the state capitals: when directives from the central government were routinely given and obeyed; and when all reference to government strictly speaking, was understood as relating to the government in Lagos.

But in the last 18 days, all the stirring activity has been going on in the states, while the Federal Government merely determined to conduct its business as unobtrusively as possible. The National Assembly is yet to debate, let alone pass a single major bill. The Fed-

ral Public Service is awaiting clear directives from ministers who probably need three more weeks to get their bearings. And the President appears content to establish an atmosphere of calm and reduced expectations before delving into the more controversial areas of government.

It is arguable, of course, that this nation could not sustain the giddy haste of the last four years without succumbing to collective hyperinflation. Indeed, to the extent that the electorate voted for the person rather than the party, it may well be that a majority of those who voted wanted a change, and chose President Shagari because they instinctively sympathized with his inclination towards a quieter, less hyperactive style of government. In that case, and no matter what the younger generation of Nigerians might prefer, the President is acting in accordance with his own vision of the present national mood, and is unlikely to go wrong so long as that vision remains true.

But it is possible to argue the matter differently. Despite the nation's psychological fatigue after the often traumatic events of the last four years, there is still a good deal of work to do. The contending parties may not readily concede this, but there was, in the recent campaigns, a surprising measure of agreement over what should be the major items

in any sensible national programme.

No one claimed that enough of our children were already in school, or that we had enough schools to contain them. No one said we were producing enough food, or had enough hospitals or decent homes for our citizens. Virtually everyone conceded that the process of modernisation and industrialisation was a long and difficult one. These were explicit issues, and they were openly discussed and more or less agreed upon.

It is permissible to hold, then, that where there is a consensus over programmes, whoever is chosen to implement them should do so with the utmost despatch. But there is a little snag here. There may have been a consensus over programmes, but it is doubtful if this consensus extended to the matter of administrative style. President Shagari did persist in telling the electorate that he could not promise them miracles. And to that extent he would be correct to claim he did not obtain his mandate fraudulently. But it was nevertheless expected that the enormity of the nation's real and tangible needs would generate a momentum of its own

that would force the President's hand. So far, that has not happened, and that is my own worry.

The popular wisdom at moment is that this nation is so complex in its conflicting political and social demands that the wise ruler is obliged to tread softly so as not to excite undesirable emotions. Certainly, the manner in which various party chieftains have been jockeying for power and influence has been such as to try the patience and political wit of a Machiavelli. And when you add to this objective difficulty the little matter of the President's own passion for conciliation, we may indeed have first to achieve a satisfactory distribution of patronage, before we begin to worry about implementing programmes.

But the virtue of our new political system is precisely this, that after we have made all the generous allowances for objective difficulties, we can still call one man to account, and hold him responsible for all our frustrations.

The Chief Executive of our republic must be tolerant and conciliatory and compassionate. But he must also be tough and hard and unswerving in his resolve. He must be at once a deity and a disciple, a ruler and a servant. He must reconcile our contradictions, but not expect our love. It is not a matter of fairness or of reason. Nor is it a requirement of a democratic order that the electorate must be fair. All it need do is judge, and demand that its leaders perform miracles. That is what we ought to be asking for now.

SENATE APPROVES 20 MINISTERS, DOES NOT ACCEPT 18

List of Ministers

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Oct 79 pp 1, 24

[Article by Felix Odiari]

[Excerpt] The ministers whose nominations have been approved by the Senate will be sworn in on Wednesday.

The ministers, 20 of them, have gone through the Senate scrutiny and come out with their reputation intact.

The list of the President's men who satisfied the Senate was compiled last night to be forwarded to President Shehu Shagari today by Senate President Joseph Wayas.

Of the 20 ministers approved, 13 are for cabinet rank while seven are of non-cabinet status.

A list of 38 persons nominated for ministerial postings was submitted to the Senate by the President last Wednesday.

Among those the Senate did not approve were the only two women on the list-- Mrs. Adenike Ebun Oyagbola (cabinet) from Ogun State and Mrs. Janet Akinrinade (non-cabinet) from Oyo State.

Mrs. Oyagbola was nominated by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and Mrs. Akinrinade by the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

Of the 18 people not cleared, seven are from the NPP while 11 are from the NPN.

Those not cleared in the NPP are Paul Unongo, general-secretary of the NPP, Dr. Ishaya Audu; running mate to the NPP presidential candidate, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, and Mr. Chimezie Ikeazor, legal officer of the NPP.

The others are Dr. I.I. Maduiké (Cabinet), (Imo) (NPP). Chief E Oko-Obuli (non cabinet) (Cross River).

The others who did not receive the approval of the Senate were Chief Richard Akinjide, NPN legal adviser, Malam Mamman Makele, (non Cabinet) deputy registrar of the University of Lagos, (Kwara), Mr. Claudius Bangboye (non Cabinet) from Ondo State, Dr. Jakin Igbani (non cabinet) from the Rivers State, Mr Israel Amadi Emina (cabinet) from Bendel State, Mr Samuel Adebisi Ogedengbe (cabinet), Mr Iro Abubakar Dan-Musa (non cabinet). Professor Sunday Mathew Esang (cabinet).

The nomination of Alhaji Umaru Dikko of the NPN was the only name that was not deliberated upon. It is likely that his name will be in the new list to come before the Senate when it resumes on November 12 after its three weeks' recess.

Mr George Hoomkwap (NPP) from Plateau withdrew.

The main ground of disqualification of many of the ministers was that they did not fulfill certain requirements necessary for appointment as a public officer.

On Wednesday the following Nigerians will be sworn in as ministers: Mr. D C Ugwu (cabinet) Anambra State; Mr Isaac Shaahu (cabinet) Benue State; Malam Adamu Chroma (cabinet) Borno; Alhaji Asheikh Jarma (non cabinet) Borno; Mr Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan (cabinet) Bauchi State; Alhaji Ahmed Musa (non cabinet) Bauchi; Chief P Bolokor (non cabinet) Bendel State; Dr Wahab Ola Dosunmu (cabinet) Lagos.

Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu (cabinet) Niger; Chief Olu Awotesu (non cabinet) Ogun; Professor Iya Abubakar (cabinet) Gongola; Alhaji Ali Baba (non cabinet) Gongola; Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf (cabinet) Kano; Alhaji Bilyamin Usman (non cabinet) Kano; Mr Victor Masi (cabinet) Rivers; Dr Sylvester Ugo (cabinet) Imo, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi (cabinet) Kwara; Mr John Jatau Kadiya (cabinet) Plateau; Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau (cabinet) Sokoto and Alhaji Ahmadu Mahuce (non cabinet) Sokoto.

Shagari Clarification

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Nominations of certain ministers who have not been confirmed by the Senate are still valid, President Shagari said yesterday.

Swearing in 20 ministers he said: "Let me, therefore, assure the nominees concerned that their nominations are still valid and that there has not been a change of mind regarding their assignment to ministries as originally agreed.

"The Senate, I believe, will complete the exercise with minimum delay when it resumes from its present recess."

The President was clearing the air about some speculations on the Senate's clearing of nominations for ministerial appointments.

"The fact is that the Senate was unable to complete the clearance exercise when it found that the required documents on some nominees of both parties had not been furnished and in other cases the candidates were not present to be interviewed by the Senate Committee."

Alhaji Shehu said the information available to him showed that the non-clearance of certain nominations "has no bearing whatsoever with the amicable accord reached between the NPN and the NPP."

The President said the two parties were "absolutely resolved" to implement the spirit as well as the letter of the accord.

CSO: 4420

PERMANENT SECRETARIES APPOINTED, REASSIGNED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Oct 79 p 15

[Text]

TWENTY-THREE federal permanent secretaries have been reassigned and eight new ones appointed by President Shagari.

This was announced in Lagos by the Head of Federal Service, Mr. G. A. E. Longe last Friday.

With the reorganisation, Mr. B. A. Ehinosen moves to Aviation; Mr. A. M. Fika, Commerce; Mr. J. E. K. Oyegun, Communications; Mr. A. Saleh, Defence; Mr. F. I. Adesanya, Education; Mr. E. O. Omoyele, Employment, Labour and Productivity; Mr. J. N. Ukegbu, External Affairs; Alhaji Alubakar Alhaji, Finance and Mrs. F. Y. Emmanuel, Health.

Other new postings are Mr. G. A. Fatoye, Housing and Environment; Malam U. G. Galtimari, Industries; Mr. G. A. Nwanze, Internal Affairs; Mr. O. A. Soetan, Justice; Mr. G. P. O. Chikebu, National Planning; Mr. C. O. Idie, Transport; Malam M. T. Usman, Works.

Mr. A. S. N. Egbe, Youth, Sports and Culture; Mr. J. E. Udehi, Special Service; Mr. S. B. Agodo, Police Affairs, and Mr. F. I. Oduah, Economic Department of the Cabinet Office.

Reassigned to the office of the Head of Service are Mr. I. Akade, Establishments Department; Mr. E. O. Olowa, Public Service Department; Mr. A. I. Obeya, Social Welfare Department and Mr. S. O. Falae, Man-power Development Department.

The newly appointed permanent secretaries are, Alhaji Alubakar Koko, formerly Executive Secretary, Federal Capital Development Authority who now becomes Permanent Secretary in the authority; Malam M. Liman, formerly Director, Federal Department of Agriculture who is now Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

Others are Mr. N. O. Popoola, formerly Director, Federal Department of Water Resources who becomes Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Water Resources; Chief R. S. G. Agiobu-Kemmer, formerly Director of Education, Federal Ministry of Education now Permanent Secretary in the new Ministry of Science and Technology and Mr. Alfa Wali, formerly Secretary for Transport, Federal Ministry of Transport who becomes Permanent Secretary in the Political Department of Cabinet Office.

The rest are, Mr. E. E. Nsefik, formerly Secretary for Administration and Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, who becomes Permanent Secretary in the Council Secretariat in the Cabinet Office; Malam Aliyu Mohammed, formerly Director of Immigration, Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs who becomes Permanent Secretary (Special Duties Railways) and Mr. K. Idris who recently transferred to the Federal Civil Service from the service of the Plateau State Government moves to Ministry of Works as Permanent Secretary, Special Duties, Land and Surveys.

The appointments and deployments are to take effect from today.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA ASSEMBLY CONFRONTATION WITH GOVERNOR CONTINUES

Call for Governor's Resignation

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Oct 79 p 20

[Article by 'Mu'azu Alhaji]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the majority party in the Kaduna State House of Assembly have called on the state governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, to resign in view of his involvement in dividing their house.

Speaking to newsmen after their meeting yesterday, a spokesman of the members, Alhaji Abdu Mashi, alleged that the governor had misled members of the minority party to withdraw from the house.

He alleged that the governor had also taken a totalitarian approach to public policies and that he had failed to uphold the dignity of the constitution of the country.

Alhaji Abdu explained that the governor seemed to accept the Constitution Drafting Committee's Report to take precedence over the constitution of the country since all the changes he introduced were ill-advised by a team of his personal advisers who took cognisance of the C.D.C. report over the constitution.

On the walkout staged by the minority party members, Alhaji Abdu said if they were dissatisfied with their duties they should all resign. He said their action demonstrated failure to respect the electorate and a total disregard to the need to bring about peace, unity, stability and good government.

Alhaji Abdu pointed out that the majority party members were not moved by their walkout since with 67 members in the house, they provided the necessary quorum required under Standing Order 8 and Section 96 of the constitution.

He quoted the relevant section which said "a House of ~~Assembly~~ may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership and the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in the proceedings of the House shall not invalidate such proceedings."

But the minority party headed by Mr. Bitrus Duniya, said their action was connected

with the chairmanship of various committees which were given all to the majority party.

Mr. Bitrus said the minority party members would present their written complaints to the speaker of the House for necessary action so that justice

and fairplay would prevail in the house.

Contacted for comment, Governor Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, said he would not say anything at the moment, but the government would make its views known very soon.

Rejection of Nominees

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 79 p 29

[Article by Hu'azu Alhaji]

[Excerpt]

THE Kaduna State House of Assembly yesterday rejected all the 13 cabinet nominees brought to them for consideration by the state governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa.

The Assembly members, who composed themselves into a whole house committee with the speaker as the chairman, sat in camera, but some members interviewed after the deliberations around 2.00 p.m. yesterday said they had rejected all the nominees.

A spokesman of the majority party, Alhaji Abdu Mashi, who was the first to come out of the house after the speaker refused to disclose anything concerning the rejection of the appointees.

He said as far as they were

concerned, they did what was right and it was the duty of the governor to disclose the outcome of the bill brought to the house since it affected his government.

All the members kept sealed lips about the names including the minority members who also turned up during yesterday's sitting.

'DAILY TIMES' Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Oct 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Constitutional Slavery"]

[Text] Loophole hunting is as Nigerian as bean pudding. It did not require the fastidiousness of the Kaduna State House of Assembly to demonstrate that axiom. Members of the majority party in the Assembly have so far spared no effort to frustrate the hapless Governor of the state, who himself has sometimes been wanting in prudent conduct.

But it is not the possible imprudence of the Governor that concerns us here. Last week, the NPN members of the Assembly threw out the entire list of commissioners submitted to them by the Governor for approval. They had found a loophole in the Constitution, and they employed it to legitimise a decision which was certainly partisan and probably capricious.

The Constitution provides that to qualify for the post of Commissioner, a nominated candidate must also be qualified to be a member of the House of Assembly. That seemed a sensible enough provision, but for this little noticed fact. Another provision in the Constitution stipulates that no one may qualify to be an Assembly member, if he is employed in the public service of the Federation or of a state.

Many of the candidates nominated by the Governor are public servants. A literal adherence to the Constitution's provisions required that they be accordingly rejected. But to do so was clearly to take a slavish and indiscriminating approach to the Constitution, to the detriment of its intentions.

It is not the intention of the Constitution that appointments to the executive arm of government should be made absolutely in the same manner as elections to the legislative branch. The Electoral Decree which regulated the last elections was designed specifically for elective, and not appointive offices. It required public officers to quit their posts no less than four months to the date of any election they were candidates in.

It assumed that candidates for elective office would campaign for it on a party platform, and were therefore voluntarily taking the risk of failure in the elections. But strictly speaking, ministers and commissioners are not required to be party members, or to campaign for any posts. They can be, and are often nominated without their knowledge or approval. It is foolish, therefore, to expect them to resign their public service positions in anticipation of an appointment from a President or Governor they do not know, and long before the President or Governor has himself been elected, let alone taken office.

The curious sophistry of the majority in Kaduna's State Assembly is a pointer to the ridicule to which we can put the Constitution if we try hard enough. Clearly the offending clause now being exploited ought to be promptly removed. But its undoubted presence in the Constitution cannot, and must not be allowed to serve as an excuse for caprice. The Kaduna Assembly would be serving that state a lot better if its members reversed themselves and examined the Governor's nominees on their own merits.

Were they to insist on their present course, they would not only render good government impossible in their state. They would also create an unnecessary constitutional difficulty for the federal and other state governments. There is scarcely a government in the federation today which does not have ministers or commissioners who until their appointment were public servants. Should they now be invited to resign merely to humor the casuists in Kaduna's Assembly?

A certain measure of principled conflict between the legislative and executive branches of government is always healthy. But it is unpatriotic to indulge in such conflicts as ends in themselves. Kaduna's Assemblymen are doing exactly that. Perhaps they ought to be reminded that they did take an oath of office to serve to the best of their ability.

CSO: 4420

LAGOS GOVERNOR'S RULING ON TRANSFER STUDENTS CRITICIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Oct 79 p 24

[Text] The Lagos State wing of the NPP yesterday told the state Governor to withdraw his directive to schools not to register pupils transferring from states where free education is not practiced.

The party said the directive bordered on tribal discrimination which was a reminder of the nation's ugly past.

The state governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, on Wednesday, directed that pupils transferring from states without free education programme should not be admitted in Lagos schools.

He said: Within two weeks of our assuming office, at least 1,500 children have been transferred from these states for enrollment in Lagos State schools. The influx, he said, could threaten his government's education policy.

Spirit

A statement signed by the publicity secretary of the state wing of NPP, Alhaji Mukaila Kotun, urged the governor to withdraw his directive.

In the opinion of the NPP in Lagos State, this pronouncement of the governor violates the very spirit of one Nigeria and National integration to which every patriot of this great country is irrevocably committed in the new republic.

The party stated that for decades tribal sentiments and interest had plunged the nation into unforgettable chaos and unrest and added: "We feel that we have learnt our lessons the hard way."

"The new republic ought to usher in the spirit of true oneness as Nigerians instead of reverting to tribal demagogy of the past."

It questioned the wisdom in the governor's action of appointing a non-Lagosian to the state Board of Science and Technology and another non-indigene representing Apapa in the state Assembly when citizens from other states were barred from enjoying social amenities.

"The policy and stand of the NPP is that any Nigerian who pays his income tax into the Lagos State Government coffers is entitled to enjoy all social amenities which abound in the state.

"Now that Alhaji Jakande has triggered off tribal discrimination on education, we wonder what the policy of his government will be on free health services.

CSO: 4420

NEW ENERGY COMMISSION TO INCLUDE NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMITTEE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 79 p 24

[Article by (Thoyega Amobonye)]

[Text]

THE Energy Commission of Nigeria has been established. The decree establishing the commission was published in Lagos yesterday.

The commission is charged with the strategic planning and coordination of national policies in the field of energy in all its ramifications.

The Energy Commission of Nigeria Decree No. 62 of 1979 is contained in the latest issue of government gazette and signed by the former Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo.

The decree further charges the commission to serve as a centre for solving any inter-related technical problems that might arise in the implementation of any policy relating to the field of energy.

It would also advise the various governments on questions relating to such aspects of energy as any of the governments might from time to time refer to it.

It is also charged to prepare, after consultation with such agencies of government whose functions relate to the field of energy development or supply as the commission considered appropriate, periodic master plans for the balanced and co-ordinated development of energy in the country.

The decree explained that the commission shall consist of the Fossil Fuel Department, the Nuclear Energy Department, the Solar Energy Department and such other energy departments as the head of state may determine.

The decree says that Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, (the Vice-President in the civilian government) shall be the chairman of the commission and its members would include the Federal Commissioner for Finance, the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, and the Commissioner for External Affairs (ministers under the civilian government). Other mem-

bers would be the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power and the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum.

The decree also provides for 'the technical committee' which shall be the operational arm of the commission.

The committee shall consist of representatives of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power, the Nigerian Mining Corporation and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

Others are the National Electric Power Authority, the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission and the Nigeria Science and Technology Development Agency.

The commission is empowered to regulate its own proceedings and might make standing orders for that purpose.

The decree, however, explained that the Head of State might give to the committee directives of a general or special nature as to the manner in which the commission would exercise its powers and it should be the duty of the commission to give effect to any such directives.

The decree expects the commission to prepare and submit 'to the Head of the Federal Military Government (the President) not later than June 30, in each financial year, a report in such form as the Head of State might direct on the activities of the commission during the immediately preceding financial year.'

POWER GENERATION PLANS, ALTERNATIVES DISCUSSED

Kaduna MPN NIGERIAN in English 29 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Alaba Jangbadi]

[Text]

A 1.9 billion Naira hydro-electric dam is to be built at Lokoja by the Federal Government.

When built, the dam will be capable of generating about 2,000 mega-watts. This represents 50 per cent of the expected growth in energy demands up to 1990.

These facts were disclosed in Lagos yesterday by the out-going commissioner for Mines and Power, Professor Justin Tseayo, at a press briefing in his office.

The out-going commissioner noted that although an investment of 1.9 billion Naira was high, the benefits in agriculture, fisheries and navigation would justify the expenses.

Professor Tseayo announced that the Lokoja project would be executed in the 1981/85 development plan period.

The dam, which is to be built at the confluence of the Niger/Benue Rivers will displace 270,000 people in Lokoja, Koton-Karfe, Baro and Bancha.

Its lake will cover an area of 1,300 square kilometres. He also revealed that plans were under way for the construction of 1,000 mega-watts thermal plant in Lagos.

He said, a report on the energy needs for the country submitted in 1975 revealed that Nigeria needed an additional capacity of 1,000 mega-watts up to 1984/85.

According to Professor Tseayo, the report also indicated that if the country's energy requirement was to be met satisfactorily from 1985 to 1990 and beyond, an additional 4,000 mega-watts had to be installed.

He explained that other ways were being examined by the government on how best the remaining gap of 2,000 mega-watts would be met since the Lokoja project would meet 50 per cent of the projected load demand.

Such measures being sought, he said, included the approval by the Federal Government of the use of

coal to generate electricity

Towards this end, various feasibility studies had been commissioned to establish coal-fuelled powered plants along the Lokija project, the commissioner said.

The commissioner added that soon after the report was submitted, the National Electric Power Authority undertook feasibility studies for hydro-electric projects at Shiroro and Jebba with a capacity of 600 and 500 mega watts respectively.

He explained that as a result of delays in the construction of the Shiroro and Jebba plants a power gap of 400 mega watts had risen.

Professor Tameyo said that additions to one of the existing gas turbine plants were being envisaged to offset the power gap.

CSO: 4420

INDIAN EXPERTS REPORT PROGRESS IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT

Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Oct 79 p 18

[Text] The Rail India Technical and Economics Services (RITES), a public sector consultancy agency and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the which had won a Rs. 20-crore contract for providing management support to the Nigerian Railway Corporation, has stepped up the utilization of the diesel locomotives on the railways and its wagons.

There has also been considerable pick-up in both the goods and passenger traffic on the Nigerian railways since the RITES got down to its job. There are a little over 400 Indian railwaymen working on the RITES' Nigerian project.

Before the RITES came on the scene, on a three-year contract, out of the 225 diesel locomotives owned by the Nigerian Railways, not more than 100 were available for use due to the maintenance and overhaul problems faced by the railways. Out of its 7,000 wagons, only a third were in service for the same reason.

During the last few months, the RITES with the assistance of the Nigerian railway staff has been able to step up the availability of diesel locomotives to 140 and by the end of this year, the figure might reach 200. The number of wagons put into service has now reached 3,500 and more wagons are expected to be commissioned by the end of the year.

The RITES is hoping that during the first year of its operations in Nigeria, the railways there would be carrying 11 million passengers as against the 7 million people now. Goods traffic, which had been steadily declining is similarly expected to be stepped up from the present 800,000 tonnes to 1.6 million tonnes. Already the Nigerian Railways are said to be loading about 135 wagons a day against not more than 60 a day a year ago.

The RITES is also implementing a major programme to improve communications between the stations and between the headquarters in Lagos and the other district offices. It is installing microwave radio sets pending the erection of the telephone lines by the Nigerian Posts and Telecommunications Department.

One of the tasks facing the RITES is to ensure that the Nigerian trains run to a time-table. Hitherto, there was no such thing as a timetable. Already the RITES seems to have achieved some results in this regard. It has speeded up the running of trains from Lagos to Kano.

A special parcel train now runs once a week between the two cities and this has enabled the express train to run straight without having to halt at the intermediate stations.

The Nigerian Railway Corporation and the RITES are persuading the Nigerian companies to send their goods by rail instead of by road as they have been doing hitherto. The companies have been told that movement of goods by rail costs only a third of road transport besides being more reliable. Steps are being taken to introduce airconditioned coaches for passenger traffic and providing restaurant-cars on all long-distance services.

When the RITES arrived in Nigeria, it found that it had to revamp 3,500 kms, of single track narrow gauge rail built at the turn of the century without much thought for the future. The gradients were steep, the line alignment was poor and the maximum speed of the trains did not exceed 50 kms an hour. There are only two main lines linking Port Harcourt with Maidugiri in the north and the second running between Lagos and Nguru.

The RITES had first to rationalize the existing facilities. This task turned out to be much easier than was feared, since a large quantity of spares was available and the quality of the rolling stock, despite neglect, was quite good. But there was a total lack of management of the existing resources. The RITES took three months to make a proper inventory of all the spares.

Packing cases full of new machinery had to be recovered--some from the rubbish dump--and they were found to contain equipment worth millions of Nigerian nairas (1 naira is equivalent to about Rs 12) including seven-wheel lathes, some of which have since been installed. The reclamation of the rolling stock also turned out to be much easier than was at first believed, since they were not more than six or seven years old. The RITES instituted a programme of periodic maintenance and overhauls of the locomotives and the other rolling stock.

The cooperation that the RITES has received from the Nigerian railway staff has also lessened the arduousness of the task, allaying its apprehensions since the federal military government had sacked the entire top management of railways last year and decided to entrust the revamping to a foreign management team. This had caused some resentment among the railway officers.

However, the Nigerian railwaymen are friendly to the RITES. It hopes that when it completes its assignment, it would be possible to turn the operating deficit of the Nigerian railways from 39 million nairas last year to a substantial surplus.

GONGOLA SUGAR PROJECT TO BEGIN OPERATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 79 p 11

[Article by Ibrahim N. Salihu]

[Text]

THE Savannah Sugar Company Limited, Numan, Gongola State, will go into production on November 12, this year.

The factory would produce 4,000 tonnes of sugar cane juice per day for refined and granulated sugar when fully operational.

These details were given by the General Manager of the firm, Mr. Brian Woodhead, to members of the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, (NIPSS), Jos, who are now on educational tour of Gongola State.

Mr. Brian Woodhead explained, that the firm has the capacity of producing 50,000 tonnes of sugar per season, and the capacity would later be increased to 100,000 tonnes annually.

He further disclosed that test production of the factory would start on the same day. The initial production would be 12,000 tonnes of sugar which would reach 25,000 tonnes per annum by 1980/81. The figure would gradually build up to about 120,000 tonnes in 1983/84, he added.

On the factory research, the general manager indicated that

although commercial planting of sugar cane has started, agronomic trials and investigations would continue in order to determine the right cane varieties, soil optimum harvest schedules as well as to determine pests, weeds and diseases liable to attack a particular variety of sugar cane and find ways and means of preventing them.

Speaking about cane planting and harvesting, the general manager said at present there are 1,175 hectares of commercial cane and in the next season, a total of 1,060 hectares would be planted.

On the Kiri Dam, sited at Kiri, Mr. Woodhead said it had covered 29,000 hectares of land, though large part of it embraced the back swamp of the Benue River which could not be readily utilised because of its rocky areas, unsuitable soil and some still existing villages.

He also said the dam would make "Savannah sugar company the largest in West Africa,"

because it was constructed to cover about 12,200 hectares of irrigated sugar cane by 1984.

Of that size of land, about 9,300 hectares would be in the heavy clay soil in the northern section of the project, including some 2,900 hectares on the banks of Benue River.

He revealed that contract for the dam and the main canal for the major irrigation works were awarded to the Nigerian Engineering Construction Company (NECCO) Limited in April 1978. The construction of the dam is expected to be completed by 1981 but the irrigation works on the clay area would be over this year.

He stated that a similar contract for the main irrigation distribution system on the clay soil areas has also been awarded to another firm — NCC Limited, and that work would be completed in 1981.

The Kiri Dam when finished, would cover 1,200 metres in length, a maximum of 20 metres above the river bed level while the length of its reservoir would be 30 kilometres and 6 kilometres for the width.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SHAGARI PRAISE FOR ARMY--President Shehu has again expressed the nation's gratitude to the Nigerian armed forces. At a formal meeting in Lagos last Friday with army commanders and very senior officers, the president said the country had great admiration for members of the armed forces for their contribution in the last 13 years to keep Nigeria a united, virile and powerful nation in Africa and the world as a whole. He assured that his government would strive within the national resources to provide all necessary facilities needed to keep a modern military force, adding that the importance of the security of any nation could not be overemphasized. Replying, the Chief of Army Staff, Lt-General J.A. Akinrinade pledged absolute loyalty and dedication of the army to the President and the Federal Government. Earlier, Colonel Ibrahim Bako and Colonel Sunday Adenihun had given President Shagari a detailed briefing of the Nigerian army organization and combat readiness. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Oct 79 p 23]

NEW SENATE OFFICERS--Dr. Joseph Wayas (NPN) has been elected first President of the Senate. He was elected at the inaugural sitting of the Senate yesterday. A Senator from Ogoja-Obubra-Ikom-Obudu Senatorial District in Cross River State, Dr Wayas polled 53 votes against 42 won by his opponent for the position, Mr J.N.O. Atake of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN). Also at yesterday's inaugural sitting, Mr John Wash-Pam of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) was elected Deputy President of the Senate. Mr. Wash-Pam emerged deputy president after winning 51 votes to beat Alhaji Sabo Bakinzuwo of the People's Redemption Party who scored 43 votes. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Oct 79 p 1]

OJUKWU COURT APPEAL--Was Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu actually dismissed from the Nigerian Army? That is the question to be decided by an Enugu High Court next month. Mr Ojukwu, leader of the secessionists during the civil war is seeking a court's declaration through his attorney, Mr. Joseph Asogwa that FEDECO's declaration that he was dismissed from the Nigerian Army was false. Mr. Ojukwu was disqualified by FEDECO (Federal Electoral Commission) from contesting election into the House of Representatives for the Nnewi Constituency under the platform of the GNPP on the ground that he was dismissed from the Nigerian Army. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Oct 79 p 17]

LAGOS NEW HOUSING GOAL--A Governor gave a corporation an assignment yesterday: "Between now and September 30 next year, I want 50,000 new housing units in this state." The back-breaking task, but which will gladden the hearts of thousands of the homeless in Lagos, was spelt out by Governor Lateef Jakande at the inaugural meeting of the reconstituted board of the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC). The governor said the number and the deadline would enable the state government meet the needs of the people streaming into Lagos yearly, and reduce the suffering of the citizens. He revealed that since its inception in 1972, the LSDPC had built only 699 housing units. "About 448 are nearing completion. But I believe that under the new board and the new management the corporation is quite capable of living up to our high expectations." [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 79 p 1]

LAKE CHAD IRRIGATION PROJECT--About 30 million Naira was spent by the federal government on the Lake Chad Sprinkler Irrigation Scheme since the inception of the project in 1976. This was disclosed by the Project Engineer of the scheme, Mr Tanwir Sheikh when the students of the National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies paid a visit to the project site over the weekend. The engineer told the students that the scheme was on an area of about 50,000 hectares with crops such as wheat, maize, tomatoes, sugar cane and groundnuts. On the methods of irrigating the land, Mr. Sheikh stated that an intake irrigation system canal has been built at a cost of 7 million Naira to water the area. On the strength of the staff executing the project, the engineer said that eight engineers, 15 semi-skilled workers and 150 unskilled laborers were currently engaged on the scheme. Commenting on power supply, he explained that, the scheme used local power engine with a capacity of 900 megawatts. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 79 p 9]

PETROLEUM COMPANY REORGANIZATION--The Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC), the largest foreign exchange earning company in the country, is to be completely reorganized. Informed sources said in Lagos at the weekend that under the proposed reorganization, five different companies would emerge with the NNPC serving as a holding company. The names of the companies envisaged were given as: Crude Sales Company, Petro Chemicals Company, Refineries Company, National Tanker Fleet Company and National Gas Company. Each of the companies will have a chairman, board members and a general manager who will serve as chief executive. [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 79 p 32]

LOCAL FUEL SHORTAGE--Acute shortage of fuel has hit Jos, Plateau State barely 30 days after the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation commissioned its oil depot in the state capital. Premium and regular grades gasoline, 5 stars and super brands of petrol are now a rare commodity in the tin city. The shortage which started one week ago reached its climax on Wednesday when petroleum stock hit an all time zero point in the town. Motorists, both commercial and private, queued up at every filling station endlessly in anticipation of arrival of fuel. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 12 Oct 79 p 2]

KANO LOCAL COUNCILS DISSOLVED--All the 20 local government councils in Kano State have been dissolved. The dissolution came after a motion in the House by Malam Adamu Ayuba, member for Kiyawa West. The motion received overwhelming support. The House also ordered probes into the councils since 1977. In another development, the House agreed to protest over the power cuts at its opening by the Governor Alhaji Abubakar Rimi. The protest was demanded by Malam Mudi Adamu (Dambatta). In the resolution, the House said the National Electric Power Authority should be considerate to its customers, warning that such service would not be tolerated in future. Meanwhile, Alhaji Yusuf Muhtar (Dambatta West) has been confirmed minority leader. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Oct 79 p 32]

BRIDE PRICE IN SOKOTO--The Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Abubakar III, has set up a committee to regularize bride price in the state. The committee is also charged with the task of putting the consent of marriage in its right perspective. It is now a standard practice for the bride family to demand 1,000 Naira, a colored TV set and a stereo set, from the bridegroom. The Chairman of the Sokoto Local Government, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau said parents have been demanding outrageous sums from prospective husbands. The net effect, he said was that people were forced to pay out far above their normal earnings. He urged parents to heed the Sultan's appeal to cut down their expensive demands. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Oct 79 p 11]

CSO: 4420

CON MEN REAP 'POLITICAL' HARVEST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] **BLACKS** posing as representatives of various organisations are jumping on the political bandwagon and unlawfully soliciting hundreds of dollars from the public in rural and urban areas.

"These people are nothing but hooligans and con men, who imply that they belong to certain political parties to solicit money for anti-terrorist activities and party funds," a Police spokesman said.

Although these activities have been going on for some years, he said it has become more prevalent recently because of the political atmosphere.

The collectors are usually immaculately dressed in suits, they carry expensive briefcases and wear glasses.

"These con men are very plausible," the spokesman added.

The bogus collectors are known to be operating in the Rusape/Inyanga and Marandellas area, in the Simoia/Hartley and Norton area and around Gwelo.

The Police spokesman said white farmers seem to have become prime targets because of their vulnerability in the rural areas.

The Police have emphasised that under municipal by-laws it is illegal to go from door to door to solicit money for any purpose.

They have also asked the public to exercise extreme discretion when approached by anyone asking for money for political parties.

Several cases in connection with this activity are under Police investigation.

CSO: 4420

LIFTING OF SANCTIONS WOULD BOLSTER ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Oct 79 p 7

[Article by Martin Spring: "Zimrhod Prospects Good If Sanctions Lifted"]

[Text]

DESPITE the fact that the London talks on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's future have been stalled by Patriotic Front intransigence, it is still possible that sanctions on the country may be lifted — if only by a US Congress that seems to be moving steadily towards commonsense on this question.

Even if the terrorist onslaught continued, there would be large and immediate benefits for ZR's Black population if sanctions were to be totally or partially removed.

Within three years, jobs could be created for anything from 100 000 to 200 000 Black workers.

Using the rule-of-thumb of five dependents to every breadwinner, this means that the economic situation of 10% to 20% of the population would be transformed from bare survival to what would be, by African standards, a comfortable way of life.

In addition it would be possible to raise the living standards of the country's 6 million people as a whole by between 25 and 35 percent in real terms — even after allowing for population increase.

The resources would be available to fulfil many Black aspirations such as higher pay, more jobs, improved education and better housing.

The political consequences of such a situation would be considerable, which is why states that support radical forces in ZR apply pressure on the US and Britain to maintain sanctions instead of lifting them, which would underpin the West's natural allies in Africa, the moderate Black leaders.

If ZR Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa could, in a highly visible way, lead his country into such a period of prosperity in the midst of war he would, by ending much of the general frustration among Blacks, poison the wells at which Patriotic Front propagandists drink, and help to bring about an end to the war.

The inherent strength of the ZR economy is such that it would certainly respond dramatically to removal of sanctions.

Between 1965 and 1974 the country achieved one of the world's highest economic growth rates despite sanctions, with an increase in real GDP of 83 percent and in per capita real incomes of 34 percent.

Manufacturing output rose

two-thirds, mining production doubled, and farmers converted the country from a highly specialized tobacco producer into a granary... one of the few African countries with a food surplus for export.

Despite the setbacks of recent years — caused as much by the collapse of international commodity prices and the oil price shock as by the escalating guerrilla war and the exodus of Whites — ZR's economy is remarkably resilient.

The long period of economic retrogression (four years of negative economic growth in real GDP) has come to an end.

In fact when the figures are in for 1979, they could show positive growth again, perhaps as high as 2 percent in real terms.

This is an impressive turnaround from the situation in 1977, when there was negative growth of 6.9 percent, considering the extraordinarily difficult circumstances that the country has faced.

Despite sanctions, ZR exports are still increasing and today are probably of the order of R800 million a year, consisting of chrome, maize, tobacco, beef, gold, asbestos, nickel, cotton, footwear and textiles.

Like the situations in Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, where the physical infrastructure is deteriorating and many transport routes are operating poorly if at all, in ZR the infrastructure has been well maintained and works efficiently.

Last year the country achieved a trade surplus of more than R200 million, and the modest improvement in foreign exchange availability has allowed the Government to start increasing foreign exchange allocations for replacement of obsolete machinery and equipment.

The continued high level of emigration by skilled White manpower remains a serious problem, but this could also turn around if the political situation were to show signs of improving.

The lifting of sanctions would be a dramatic sign of this.

It would not only almost certainly stem the outflow, but could also lead to the return of many Zimbabwe Rhodesians who left reluctantly for other countries and would happily go back home if prospects were more encouraging.

Although the most obvious direct economic consequence of the lifting of sanctions would be an improvement of anything from 25 to 50 per cent in ZR's balance of trade, with removal of premiums paid on imports and discounts accepted on exports to evade sanctions, it would not be the most important.

A weightier consequence would be the opening of doors to international capital markets and aid programmes after 14 years of exclusion.

According to authoritative sources in Salisbury, ZR is "the most underborrowed country in the world" in relation to its export earnings and the inherent strength of its economy.

ZR was described recently by THE ECONOMIST as "after South Africa, the most

undercapitalised country in sub-Saharan Africa, with one of the best balanced economies in the Third World" resting on three well developed sectors: agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

If sanctions were removed, ZR would be able to borrow large sums abroad at attractive rates of interest.

Only a very small portion of that money would be needed to pay off cumulative obligations on pre-UDI loans and risk capital which have been frozen these past 14 years because of sanctions.

Most of the capital would be used to finance imports of machinery and equipment to re-equip and expand those ZR industries which are internationally competitive.

Much is sometimes made of the inability of "hothouse" industries, brought into being by the harsh necessities of coping with sanctions, to survive when sanctions are removed.

But well-informed opinion is that only about 10 per cent of the industrial activities established since 1965 would collapse if the protection afforded against imports by tight foreign exchange control were to be removed.

Many of these are small operations ancillary to established plants which could be shut down and their resources diverted into expansion of production of internationally competitive items, or those which only have to be protected to a moderate degree.

In addition, capital would be used to expand agriculture to feed ZR's fast-growing population (3.8 per cent a year) and to increase food exports to the rest of Africa, as well as to improve much-needed social facilities such as schools and housing for Blacks.

The Muzorewa Government has accepted virtually unchanged a five-year public sector development programme

mapped out by the Smith Government envisaging post-sanctions spending of R2.8

This earmarks almost R1 billion of foreign capital for the railways, electricity generation and distribution (including a new coal-fired power station at Wankie), the national airline and posts and telecommunications.

It is hoped to raise an additional R730 million from international aid agencies for spending on rural development, education, health facilities and urban housing.

The exploding Black population, now suffering unprecedented levels of unemployment, would be the main beneficiaries, with the estimated creation of at least 350 000 new jobs by the end of the fifth year.

Expansion of primary and secondary schooling would soak up almost R500 million.

Another major Black need to be tackled would be urban housing: There is already a critical shortage as tribespeople flood into the cities to escape the war or search for employment, and over the next five years an additional 700 000 Blacks are expected to flock to the urban areas.

Authoritative Salisbury sources are confident that the lifting of sanctions would trigger off several years of real economic growth in the 12 to 15 per cent-a-year range, as the accumulated productive potential of the country is released.

This does not seem unrealistic bearing in mind not only the underlying strength and resilience of the economy, but also the past record (including a real growth rate of 14.4 per cent in 1969) with sanctions in operation, and also the very high growth rates achieved in some other African countries in the recent past such as Botswana, Botswana and Malawi.

CURFEW EXTENDED TO GWELO DISTRICT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

GWELO

THE entire Gwelo district outside the city of Gwelo and some mines and villages has been placed under curfew from sunset to sunrise to facilitate the work of the security forces, a Police spokesman announced yesterday.

Under the regulations no one is allowed to be more than 50 metres from a house, homestead, hut, tent, farm building, dairy or tobacco barn, mine plant or mine machinery between the hours of sunset and sunrise unless they are a member of the security forces or the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Other people exempted are those driving vehicles, including motorcycles but not pedal cycles, on any road in the area, railway workers within 100 metres

of a line, and those with the written permission of the protecting authority or his deputy.

The curfew area also includes four farms (Kahanga Ranch, Mahamara Ranch, Pieterdale and Chromgat), in the Que Que district to the north-east of the curfew area and seven farms (Panorama, Riverbend, Sawmills, Langton, Thompson's and portions of Kestilworth and Longwe) which lie between the Shangani and Vungu Rivers in the north-west.

OUTSIDE

Areas outside the curfew area are the entire municipality of Gwelo including Mkoba, Monomatapa, Mambo, Ascot and Senka, as well as the Miez Agricultural Institute, any area within 500

metres of the Lalapanzi village complex, Nether Burn Mine, the Cambrat Mine including the compound at TP 040618.

Also excluded are any areas within 200 metres of any building of the Wha Wha and Connemara Prisons. The main road between Number 2 compound of the Cambrat Mine and the Lalapanzi Village is also free of the curfew.

The spokesman said the area included the farming areas of Gwelo, Somabula, Vungu and Lalapanzi. It did not include Selukwe, which falls under a different Police jurisdiction. He said if someone was caught in the area after curfew, because their car broke down, they should stay in the vehicle where they were safe. No one should move around.

CSO: 4420

AIR RHODESIA LOSSES DISAPPOINTING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Climbing Back"]

[Text]

AFTER showing a consistent profit since its inception in 1967, Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia has faltered on what must surely be the final stages of its journey back to full international acceptability.

Its loss of \$690 000 is disappointing, but not really surprising. As the general manager, Mr Mervyn Eyett, pointed out, it was an exceptionally difficult year, capped by the tragic loss of the two Viscounts.

Hopefully, however, the airline's spell of financial turbulence may be relatively brief. And Mr Eyett has already indicated that ambitious plans are in hand to cash in on the lucrative international market.

But this, of course, must be a two-way trade, with stiff competition from the big carriers. There has even been a nibble from Sir Freddie Laker.

The introduction of his cut-price service here would be a blessing for would-be international travellers. Yet it is doubtful if AZR could stand such competition.

But what about the suggestion made by the Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr Lamport-Stokes, that AZR should introduce a Laker-type service itself? It sounds like a good idea to us.

CSO: 4420

GOLD MINING RESEARCH REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Research into gold mining techniques in Zimbabwe Rhodesia is continuing at Salisbury's Institute of Mining Research.

The recent dramatic rise in the gold price sparked a resurgence of interest in the ancient metal, fanned by the knowledge that Zimbabwe Rhodesia is dotted with dormant workings dating back to pre-Pioneer days.

Professor Keith Viewing, head of the University of Rhodesia's Institute of Mining Research, said a research programme into gold mining in this country had been in operation for about 18 months.

Under the leadership of economic geologist, Dr Bob Foster, investigations had been made into methods of forecasting how far underground gold deposits extend. It is believed this study into deposits almost 3 000 years old is the most intensive investigation of such ancient deposits so far attempted in the world.

Professor Viewing said: "We have been looking at the chemistry of the minerals within the gold-bearing quartz veins. The nature of these minerals indicates our chances of finding gold deposits below those already mined.

"The object is to predict the extent of the depth of the gold shoot without actually having to go to the expense of diamond drilling."

Early research on gold mining produced the accepted yardstick that the depth of any gold deposit would extend to approximately one-third of its surface length.

Professor Viewing said he doubted whether this theory was sufficiently consistent to work to. The deposit in one of the country's top gold mines extended far beyond this, he said.

"Most of the research work on gold is being carried out on two of the country's major gold mines. One is a very thick quartz vein and the other is in a zone of sheared rock extending to a length of about 30 km.

"It is hoped our programme will give us the information needed to predict which of these deposits is likely to have some potential."

CURRENCY SETBACK FOR CITIZEN BAND RADIO PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Plans for the widespread introduction of citizen band radio in Zimbabwe Rhodesia seem to be headed for cold storage.

Despite last month's Government approval of the use of CB radios, local dealers have been told by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that foreign currency will not be made available for their importation.

Prospective Zimbabwe Rhodesian radio "buddies" are likely to be disappointed.

Not only has the importation of complete sets been countered, but so has the importation of component parts.

Some dealers whose currency allocations cover the importation of spare parts for radios have been warned against using their parts allowance to bring in CB components.

A Ministry spokesman yesterday confirmed that no currency would be made available until the foreign exchange position improved.

Local interest in the popular two-way radio set which have taken South Africa by storm, has grown rapidly in recent months. Its appeal lies in enabling two people, to speak to each other at any given time, using a certain channel.

Mr M. L. Daves, managing director of Kemsley and Daves, said the firm imported "tens of thousands" of spare parts and was already hard pressed to meet the demand.

"We have been warned against using our radio spares allocation for citizen band enthusiasts," he said. "Aside from the legislation, we are crying out for goods far more essential than CB sets."

Another dealer, Mr J. Goble of Radio Ltd, said CB was too big for the company to handle at present.

"We have received very little information on it and have had surprisingly few inquiries from members of the public. We have also been told there will be no permits or currency for the sets at the moment.

Mr Goble said he had been approached by a South African supplier who expected sets sold in Zimbabwe Rhodesia to retail at about \$300 (a set being only one radio).

"This means that a pair would retail at about \$600, which is far too high. Some of the smaller sets are selling for about R80 or R90 in South Africa."

Mr Cecil Schwartz, managing director of WRS, said he had been advised that there was to be no local manufacture of CB radios as there would be no import licences for component parts.

"The way I see it, CB is being shelved temporarily in this country," he said. "Some people are bringing them in when returning from holiday. This is something different altogether."

A Gazette notice published on October 19 said owners of citizen band radios would be required to pay a \$10 fee for the issue of a licence, and a \$10 annual fee.

CSO: 4420

CONEX SAYS WHEAT STOCKS SUFFICIENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] CONEX says the national wheat stockpile from last year's crop is sufficient to cover any shortage which may result if heavy rains damage the crop now being harvested.

Mr John Brown, of the Department of Conservation and Extension's cereal advisory service, said yesterday the 1978 residue had been boosted by half the national wheat output delivered so far this season.

Mr Brown said the 4 per cent annual increase in internal wheat consumption had dropped in July 1975 when the Government ordered more bran to be used in bread and baking products, in a bid to save currency on imported wheat.

The 4 per cent increase could not be attained in 1977 when the order was lifted because the TTL market was difficult to penetrate due to the security situation, Mr Brown said.

"However, the consumption rate is expanding, but not as before," he said, adding the country was producing enough wheat for internal needs.

He said Matabeleland's 5.5 percent contribution to the national wheat out-

put could be improved by more irrigation schemes.

A Conex spokesman in Bulawayo said wheat farmers in Matabeleland should complete harvesting soon and prepare lands for other crops.

Rain last week stopped harvesting on Tilcor's three Matabeleland estates in Plumtree, Lupane and Kezi. A company spokesman would not comment yesterday on what the position was now.

Our representative writes that the Midlands area, which produces about 10 percent of the national wheat crop, should have a very good crop.

A Conex spokesman said yesterday the Midlands generally has not had such adverse weather conditions, particularly rain, as some other parts of the country.

The biggest Midlands producers are in the Sherwood area near Que Que where there was about 3 000 ha under wheat. Most of that has already been harvested.

GOVERNMENT REDUCES PETROL, MAIZE, SUGAR PRICES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] **WITH effect from today the Government has reduced the prices of petrol, diesel, maize meal, sugar and paraffin.**

The Government is also to review the salaries of Government employees, including the security forces. New salary scales will come into effect on February 1 next year.

This is announced in a statement issued, through the Ministry of Information in Salisbury, by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, and the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Francis Zindoga.

The retail prices of petrol and diesel are now four cents a litre less and the wholesale prices of these fuels have been reduced by 4,6 cents a litre.

The wholesale price of maize meal is reduced by four cents a five-kilogram pack. The wholesale price of paraffin is reduced by five cents a litre.

"In the case of these two commodities the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will ensure the wholesale reductions are followed through to the retail end," the statement says.

The retail price of sugar is reduced by two cents a kilogram bag "with appropriate adjustments on other packs".

"The increased costs experienced by bakers and millers and the price

of wheat require a minimum rise in the cost of a loaf of bread of four cents. The Government regards this prospective rise as unduly harsh in current economic circumstances, particularly in the case of the lower paid workers, and has decided to peg the price of bread for the present at its current level of 21 cents a large white loaf."

The reduction in fuel prices "may only be temporary", the statement says.

"If further increases occur in OPEC prices there will be a necessary readjustment to accommodate these."

Salary scales in the public service and the security forces are to be revised from February 1 next year.

"One of the promises we made when we formed the new Government was our intention to improve the quality of life for all the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Unfortunately the economic conditions prevailing immediately thereafter made this absolutely impossible in the short term. On the contrary an upward trend in the cost of basic consumer commodities was experienced."

"Since taking office on June 1 the Government has been most concerned about the sharply rising rate of inflation throughout this year. For the first time in the country the general rate of inflation will reach double figures. Therefore the impact on the lower income groups has been and is severe."

"A major factor leading to the rise in the inflation rate has been the extremely steep increases in imported petroleum fuel prices. These have added some 4 percent to the annual inflation rate, pushing this into double figures."

"Other factors leading to increased inflation have been largely domestic in nature, such as food prices."

"The Government has been most concerned about

the effect that the rising cost of living has had on the majority of people falling within the lower income groups, and to relieve them of a considerable burden in this regard has decided that steps must be taken now to reduce the impact on them of the higher prices until economic growth is restored . . .

"The implementation of some of the price reductions will necessitate Government subsidy support. The level of subsidy is relatively small when

weighed against the benefits to the community as a whole.

"The price reductions reflect Government's awareness of the many pressures on family budgets, particularly those in the lower income bracket, and the need to assist at a time when the economy is sluggish.

"Government has also been concerned about the salary levels of the public service and uniformed forces.

"Due to the massive security commitments it

has not been possible to meet the legitimate demands for a review of current salary levels.

"A stable, efficient and contented public service and uniformed forces is a prerequisite to good government. Accordingly, Government has decided that a revision of salary scales cannot be delayed further, and has authorised the appropriate commissions and Ministries to undertake the necessary work in this regard.

"The new scales will be brought into effect on February 1, 1980."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FIVE-YEAR PLAN--The Government's five-year economic development plan is being updated, with a Cabinet committee headed by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Dennis Nyamuswa, examining proposals and changes. The plan, published at the beginning of this year, proposes to spend thousands of millions of dollars on major capital works, with most of the money coming from foreign countries. No date has yet been set for its implementation and much hinges on political and economic stability. A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance said this week that Government Ministries and local authorities had been asked to give revised details of expenditure needs. Originally estimates were made 18 months ago and it is probable that costs will have risen substantially. Two of the most important priorities now are rail electrification and building a Wankie power station, which together will greatly reduce the country's dependence on oil. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

POTENTIAL FOR MILITANT LABOR STRUGGLES SUGGESTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 79 p 8

[Text]

THE General Secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, yesterday warned of the possible emergence of militant trade unions.

Addressing the Merca Bank Foundation seminar, Mr Grobbelaar said the Government's commitment to extend technical education facilities to all workers, and the extension of full trade union rights to nearly all Black workers in South Africa, would bring about a new and dynamic era in the country's labour relations.

"The organisation of a great many more Black workers into trade unions will also have a tremendous impact. I think it is true to say that South Africa has not really witnessed significant militant trade union activities since the 1922 strike.

"But this may now change, and very rapidly, since our Black workers can now organise into fully registerable trade unions — with the muscle of the law on their side, and with a secure base for their bargaining power.

"This may well prove to be rather traumatic for entrepreneurs and management, because they will now be dealing with what can al-

most be discerned as newly enfranchised workers: the leaders of these will be hungry for power, and for success at the bargaining table, the members themselves will be hungry for advancement in not only the economic sense, but also in terms of equality and status."

Mr Grobbelaar said the Wiehahn commission had drawn up a blueprint which would be welcomed by anyone who subscribed to a free enterprise economy, and a free society.

"However, the new dispensation, providing as it does for the largest possible degree of autonomy for the involved interests, will bring about some important changes for both management and labour.

"On the labour side, we will, at long last, have a situation approaching that of a free market. Many new unions will soon come into being, and I anticipate that management is going to experience much more in direct face to face approaches from these unions.

"It may well be that some of these unions, having been excluded from a legally based bargaining position for so long, will be militant — at the very least their ap-

proach will tend to differ materially from that of the existing unions."

Mr Grobbelaar said the established unions were likely to devote far more attention to bargaining for job security, and for such facilities as vocational and retraining programmes, than they had done in the past.

The divergence of interests — the potential for conflict — was at once apparent, because on the one hand there would be those bargaining for the retention and consolidation of the status quo while on the other there would be those whose objectives would be the seeking of a new status, and a re-ordering of the status quo.

"Given South Africa's framework, this divergence will certainly be along racial lines and the dangers of racial polarisation — which already bedevils South Africa to an exceedingly unfortunate extent — are both inherent and imminent. — Sapa.

BOTHA STRESSES NEED FOR GOOD CIVILIAN-MILITARY RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 79 p 20

[Text]

THE indications were that the military onslaught against South Africa was escalating, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking at a medal parade at Voortrekkerhoogte, Mr Botha said this onslaught was aimed at the population as a whole.

It was not only a military threat, but a total onslaught in the political and economic fields as well. It was also a psychological and propaganda war.

In these circumstances it was essential the good relations between the public as a whole and the Defence Force should be maintained and even improved.

Mr Botha presented the

Honoris Cruz decoration for bravery to 10 members of the Defence Force — three of them posthumously.

He paid tribute to the recipients and said their courage and sacrifice would serve as an incentive to all who had South Africa's interests at heart.

South Africa had entered an era in which it had to look after its own welfare, he said.

It was part of communist strategy to bring about estrangement between the community as a whole and the defence force of a country. Only after they had succeeded in achieving this did they take military action.

RAW INVITES PRIME MINISTER TO TV DEBATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 5

[Article by Nelly Vorster]

[Text]

THE leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday invited the Prime Minister to appear with the NRP and Progressive Federal Party in a public debate on TV, if Dr Andries Treurnicht is unwilling to do so.

In a statement yesterday Mr Raw extended the invitation to Mr P W Botha to appear himself or to nominate someone else.

"Since SABC TV had indicated their willingness to hold such a debate it would be a pity to let such an opportunity pass because of Dr Treurnicht's unwillingness to take part," he said.

A debate between Opposition leaders over the forthcoming Edenvale by-election

was suggested by the PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert.

He challenged Mr Raw and Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, to the debate.

● The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should commit his Government unequivocally to joint decision-making on matters of common concern, Mr Raw said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing a public meeting in Claremont, Mr Raw said such joint decision-making should be extended to the various units of Mr Botha's envisaged constellation of Southern African states.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REPORT ISSUED

Economic Growth Objectives

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

THE performance of South Africa's economy in the 70s, compared with the 60s was not satisfactory from an economic, social or political point of view, the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister says in a report released yesterday.

In its Economic Development Programme (EDP) for 1978 to 1987, the report sets out the objectives of economic growth:

"As in other countries where the economic system is based on the principles of free enterprise there are various individual and national objectives.

"The most important of these objectives are maintaining a satisfactory economic growth rate, providing adequate employment opportunities, distributing the national income according to socially acceptable norms, distributing economic activities geographically according to socially acceptable norms, improving the social welfare of the community and achieving acceptable economic independence from external economic and political developments."

The report says that a great responsibility rests on the Government to create, as far as possible conditions under which these objectives can be achieved.

The Government is expected to influence the economy so that production capacity is used as fully as possible over the medium and longer terms, price stability is maintained, stability in the balance of payments is

maintained, the competitiveness of the private sector is promoted, adequate community goods and services are provided, and the private sector is left enough scope to continue its activities without having to compete too much with the public sector for the country's limited production resources.

Because the economy did not achieve the national targets specified in successive EDPs in the 70s, the office of the Economic Adviser was asked to investigate the matter and make recommendations. This was done in 1978 and the Government accepted a new approach to economic development programming.

After outlining the main policy adjustments introduced in respect of tax revenue, monetary policy, trade policy and the rate of exchange, the report assesses the practicability of the policy strategies for growth.

The Government has already declared that it is aware of the adverse effects of various policy strategies and has committed itself, in broad outline, to eliminate or, at least, ameliorate these factors as far as possible, the

report says.

"There have been cutbacks in public expenditure since 1977 and the proposed cutbacks in the rate of expansion of capital investment programmes in the public sector fits in well with the long-term development strategy embodied in the EDP, and will be important in eliminating the imbalance between savings and investment."

The most important element in the development strategy, is the adjustment of the tax structure so as to leave a larger portion of available financial resources in the hands of the private sector, the report says.

"As a result of the success the Government has achieved over the past few years in cutting back considerably its financing requirements, the Minister of Finance was able to introduce certain tax concessions in his 1979 Budget, aimed at relieving the tax burden on individuals and companies.

"If these measures are continued they will undoubtedly make an important contribution towards increasing the population's propensity to save," the report says. — Sapa.

Botha Preface

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 79 p 11

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has expressed the hope that an important contribution will be made in the Republic and abroad towards building the necessary confidence in South Africa's future, which, he says, is of decisive importance to the country's peaceful survival.

Mr Botha's remarks are contained in a preface to the economic development programme report.

Economic capacities and objectives, Mr Botha says, have always exerted a strong influence on the attainment of national objectives in the other spheres of society such as for instance, the political, social and security spheres.

"Not only does South Africa have to deal with a military onslaught on its borders, but its preparedness is also being put to the test in all the other spheres.

"Under these circumstances it is important to realise that a strong economy, with a satisfactory increase in employment and improvement in the material conditions of life of the average inhabitant of South Africa, is an important condition, both for the successful defence of South Africa against the onslaught from outside and for the maintenance of peace and harmony in international and inter-personal relations on the Southern African sub-continent."

Mr Botha emphasised that, for the attainment of national objectives, and more particularly those related to the economy, it was important that each interest group should have as good an understanding as possible of the role it had to play.

"The new economic de-

velopment programme is designed precisely to promote better understanding. For example, it provides indications in broad outline of the alternative strategies which can be adopted by the authorities to reach certain objectives over the long term.

"Indications are also given of the inputs which will have to be provided by the private business sector in the form, for example, of new investment to extend the country's productive capacity.

"It is clear that very high demands will be made on the business sector over the next decade or so if a more satisfactory rate of expansion in the economy is to be maintained and I trust that our business people will accept this challenge." — Sapa.

Inflation Prospects

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

VARIOUS projections indicate that inflation will remain a fundamental problem, the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister says.

A report says it appears that inflation has undergone a change in its nature and extent, not only in South Africa but world-wide.

"Apart from the unemployment problem, which can probably not be solved completely over the longer term without the implementation of certain specific measures, the various projections indicate that inflation will remain a fundamental problem."

Provision is made in the econometric model for both demand-pull and cost-push inflation.

"It is significant, however, that although the current account of the balance of payments remains more or less in equilibrium even at a growth rate of 5,0 percent in the real GDP — which minimised the possibility of demand-pull inflation — an average inflation rate of 7,0 percent per annum is still forecast.

"Nevertheless, this inflation rate is considerably lower than that experienced in the recent

past, which indicates that the policy measures recommended will definitely make a contribution towards slowing down inflation.

"It can also be inferred that one of the main causes of inflation should be sought on the supply side of the country's economic capability.

"This, in turn, indicates a need to push up the productivity of the country's limited production factors as much as possible." — Sapa.

Primary Exports

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the prospects for primary exports are fairly rosy the prospects for exports of manufactured goods give rise to some concern.

Exports of manufactured goods increased considerably more rapidly in the '70s than total local production.

It should, however, also be remembered that the growth rate of local production was far below the level of the '60s. Because of the general structural economic problems in the '70s the manufacturing industry to some extent diverted its growing production capacity to exports and away from the domestic market.

"It may be, therefore, that as soon as the domestic demand for locally manufactured products begins to revive, export of these products will be affected accordingly.

"An analysis of South Africa's exports of manufactured goods also shows that there was only a small degree of diversification in export goods in the '70s, so that South Africa still depends on a small number of items for its export performance as far as manufactured articles are concerned.

"This is, of course, true to a significant extent of the whole South African export package."

Regarding primary exports, gold, diamonds, platinum, coal and uranium, often referred to as the "big five", constituted about three-quarters of total mining exports during 1977.

As far as gold, diamonds and platinum are concerned, even in times of slow growth in the world economy the demand for this type of commodity should be fairly firm.

Foreign Capital

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

THE South African national economy became considerably more dependent on foreign capital in the '70s than it had been in the '60s.

Whereas the net inflow of foreign capital as a percentage of the gross domestic investment averages only 6,6 percent from 1962 to 1969, it averaged 9,6 percent from 1970 to 1977.

Apart from the changes that took place in the size of the net inflow of foreign capital, the type of capital, the rate of repayment involved and the institutions to which it was channelled, also changed in the '70s in comparison with the '60s.

Whereas short-term capital constituted the largest component of capital inflow during the '60s, there was a net outflow of such capital during the first eight years of the '70s and long-term capital formed the major portion of the capital inflow during the latter period.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

UNEMPLOYMENT has become a serious problem in South Africa, according to the Economic Development Programme report for 1978-1987.

The report was released for publication yesterday by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister.

Not only has unemployment increased drastically in all the population groups in the past few years, but there are also indications that, especially over the shorter or even medium term, it will not be possible to reduce unemployment rapidly, the report said.

Because of the slower natural population growth, and the fact that there were fewer immigrants and a smaller number of temporary foreign workers than before, the rate of growth of the work force declined in the 70s. However, the annual growth rate of the work force is still at a high level. In addition, the low growth rate of the economy over the past few years has led to a far lower rate of growth in employment than in the work force.

"A considerably higher rate of growth in economic activities than is being experienced at present is needed to stimulate employment and reduce unemployment," the report said.

People in rural areas (especially the Black

States), where the prospects of finding work are poorer and wages are generally lower, tend to migrate to the urban areas to find work at higher wages.

Apart from the additional urgency given to the creation of employment opportunities in general by this urbanisation process, it is essential that the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas should not be neglected.

The social implications of unemployment stresses the urgency for this problem to be solved, the report said. More than half of the unemployed Blacks and Coloureds are younger than 30 years.

Preliminary studies indicate that the increasing use of capital intensive, rather than labour intensive, production methods restrict the growth of employment and increase unemployment.

The changes in the sectoral production structure undergone by the South African economy were also partly responsible for the unemployment problem, because those sectors that were less labour intensive than the others grew more rapidly.

The important economic implications of this trend and, more specifically, its employment implications, are at present being investigated in depth by the Government.

— Sapa.

INFLATION, TRADE FIGURES RELEASED

Price Index Increase

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 23

[Article by Penelope Gracie]

[Text]

Yesterday the Department of Statistics revealed the consumer price index increased 1,2 percent during the month of September and that South Africa's year-on-year inflation rate now stands at 14,3 percent.

Although the rate of increase has slowed down slightly — the rise was 1,5 percent in August which pushed the inflation rate to 13,9 percent in the 12 months to the end of August — the rate is still too high for complacency.

If costs continue to escalate at this rate there is little doubt that South Africans will have to face an inflation rate of 15 percent before the end of the year.

It was the food component in the consumer price index which generally "inflated" prices. The food only index rose 1,6 percent in the month of September which gave a rise of 16,5 percent year-on-year.

At this juncture it is the wealthy who are suffering

most — the higher income group index for September increased to 163,3 giving a 1,1 percent monthly rise, and a 14,7 percent increase over the year.

This compares with a 1,5 percent rise for the lower income group giving a 12,7 percent increase for the year while the middle income group index rose 1,3 percent in the month to give 14,4 percent over the 12 months.

Trade Surplus Improvement

Johnsburry 109 CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 21

[Text]

SOUTH Africa increased the trade surplus by another R20,4-million last month. At the end of September the country's trade surplus stood at R247,3-million as against R226,9-million for August. Exports during the month amounted to R796-million and imports R550,7-million compared with both higher exports and imports and imports in August.

Compared with a year ago, South Africa's September trade surplus has more than doubled. In September 1978 South Africa exported R617,4-million and imported R405,6-million worth of goods giving a R121,8-million surplus.

According to the Department of Customs and Excise for the first nine months of the year, South Africa had a R1 680-million trade surplus compared with a R600-million surplus recorded in the same nine months of 1978.

In the first nine months of the year, although imports increased rather dramatically by R600-million, the rapidly growing trade surplus arises out of improved export earnings.

Exports in the nine months period grew by R1 700-million from the 1978 figure of R5 200-million to R6 900-million.

These figures exclude gold bullion exports or military imports, but do include Krugerrand sales.

CSO: 4420

NEW TECHNOLOGY SHOULD BE VIEWED IN FRAMEWORK OF LABOR USE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

Labour Reporter

A population growth rate reduction plus a more selective approach to the latest technology are vital in solving South Africa's long-term unemployment problem, says National Productivity Institute Director Dr Jan Visser.

Unemployment was largely a structural one and South African entrepreneurs must be more selective in the type of technology they applied.

They should not necessarily choose the latest technology available but rather closely examine technologies of yesteryear that may still be cost effective.

"What I suggest we do is less research and development while investing more in building up a sophisticated technological data bank to which industrialists can refer for information on the best systems to use," he said.

The quality of labour and middle management was such that they could not fully utilise the equipment at their disposal.

"In almost every firm we visit we find a lack of production planning and control procedures; lack of costing procedures and productivity measures against the performance of workers and machines."

It was "small wonder" South Africa was getting poor returns in terms of

increased labour productivity for its increased investment per worker.

There was anxiety and pressure to close the wage gap but while this was welcomed, it must be done with reference to labour productivity.

"The only effect is that labour is priced out of the market, which I believe has happened to a large extent, because the labour productivity level is ignored."

LONG-TERM ENERGY PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 22

[Article by Gill Mackey]

[Text] **DESPITE** South Africa being adversely affected in the short term by the oil crisis, there are many factors working in the country's favour over the longer term, Professor D J Kotze, director of the Institute for Energy Studies at RAU University, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Striking an optimistic note, the professor told delegates at the annual congress of the Building Industries Federation: "According to present indications, consumption of foreign oil this year may well be less than last year on account of the higher prices and other fuel restriction measures.

"The year of 1978 may well go down in our history as the year during which the consumption of foreign oil reached an all time high in South Africa."

Indications are the demand for petrol might have decreased by as much as 20 percent since the increase in price, he said.

Factors working to South Africa's advantage in the oil crisis are that:

● We depend on oil as a source of energy for less than one-fifth of our total energy needs.

● Our corresponding high reliance on coal as a source of energy is unique for a country which has reached the stage of development it has. Coal supplies energy for almost all electricity generated in South Africa.

● The country is ranked third biggest producer of uranium in the Western world, with the second highest reserves. In coal we rank sixth in production and fifth in reserves.

● South Africa has a sophisticated electricity generation and transmission system, supplying over 50 percent of

the total electricity generated in Africa as a whole.

● South Africa is the only country in the world possessing a commercially viable oil-from-coal industry. A significant proportion of our local oil demand will be satisfied from indigenous coal when all three Sasols are in production by 1984.

Local consumption of imported oil will begin to decline from 1980 as a result of Sasol II coming on stream.

● South Africa is one of only a few countries which has succeeded in drastically curtailing consumer demand for oil, and reduction of our dependence on imported crude oil has not been equalled anywhere in the world.

● Soekor has been coordinating a search for oil and gas on land and offshore and various tracts have been found.

● The production of alcohol from agricultural products and coal is now reaching economic viability.

"The net result is that it may even be possible to think in terms of decided South African comparative advantages in the production of energy-intensive products, such as steel," said Professor Kotze.

"In the last instance, South Africa is in the unique position that her exports of precious metals and minerals will, to a large extent, offset the effect of the high oil price on her economy."

PALABORA TO RESUME FULL PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 79 p 25

[Text]

PALABORA Mining has solved the problem of the two autogenous mills and looks set to get back to full production in the current quarter.

The mine lost 2 400 tons of copper production during the 58-day period while the defective shells of the two mills were being replaced.

To add to the problems, the average copper head grade dropped from 0,51 percent last year to 0,40 percent copper this year.

The directors say the decrease arose from the necessity to mine in areas of lower grade ore which occur sporadically in the orebody and which have to be removed to ensure the orderly development of the open-pit mine.

Copper production for the quarter was 10,1 percent down on the previous quarter at 29 444 tons and sales took a similar dip to finish the quarter on 28 644 tons. Ore milled in the quarter was only 3,8 percent down at 0,7-million tons.

Sales of magnetite, sulphuric acid, vermiculite, uranium concentrates and precious metal content of anode slimes all took a dive in sympathy with lost production.

The agreement between Palabora and Phosphate Development Corporation for expanding open pit mining operation has been signed and referred to the Minister of Mines for approval.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AID TO TRANSKEI--Umtata--A number of South African deputations which visited Transkei this week have been linked here with expected financial assistance of R74-million from Pretoria and also a warming of relations between the two countries. Sources close to the Transkei Government here said South Africa insisted that the money would be given provided there was close monitoring by South African officials of its expenditure. Last week the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the unauthorised expenditure of nearly R4.8-million for the 1977/78 financial year had occurred because Transkeian officials had not been sufficiently trained in the necessary financial skills. He said the financial assistance was needed to bridge a gap between the salaries of Transkei civil servants and those of Black South African civil servants.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 79 p 8]

INCREASED STEEL OUTPUT--Output in the steel, pig-iron and ferro-alloy manufacturing industries reflected a strengthening demand for the first six months of this year over the corresponding period last year. According to Seifsa, South African steel mills showed an increase of 11.5 percent for this period, while pig-iron climbed 19.6 percent and the ferro-alloy industries, reflecting the additional furnace capacity installed last year, improved a massive 46.6 percent. The improvement in the private sector foundry output is 18.5 percent for steel castings, 8.5 percent for iron castings and 21.4 percent for non-ferrous castings, said Dr Errol Drummond, Seifsa's executive director. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 22]

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENT APPROVES FUNDS FOR SWAZI AIRLINE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

PARLIAMENT has unanimously approved that a sum of E3 million be made available to the Royal Swazi national airline to enable it to continue its operations until the end of the current financial year.

This is the second supplementary estimate to be approved by parliament to provide the airline with additional funds. Earlier this year a sum of E4 million was provided to the airline, bringing the total amount of additional funds to the airline to E7 million for the current financial year ending March 31, 1980. After that date the airline, it is hoped, will be able to operate on its own budget for the financial year 1980-81.

The money is from the Central Stores Fund, which is public money the government can only use during emergencies and with the approval of Parliament. Such use should also be of national interest.

The money is expected to be used towards maintenance, the development plan for Matsapa Airport, the feasibility study for a proposed international airport and expenses which might be incurred in checking the types of aircraft best suited for Swaziland's needs.

Supplementary Estimate number 7 of 1979-80 was presented to parliament by Finance Minister James Simelane on Monday. Mr. Simelane had no difficulties convincing the house that the funds were necessary and MPs approved unanimously.

CSO: 4420

FUEL SUPPLY REMAINS A POTENTIAL PROBLEM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

SWAZILAND is by no means clear of the current fuel crisis and the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Industry, Mines, Commerce and Tourism, said this morning that he could only predict difficult times ahead.

Mr. Nkomeni Ntiwane, who is also chairman of a special three man committee set up to investigate ways of saving fuel, said that the situation regarding Swaziland's petrol sources was "very fluid."

"There was a time when we in Swaziland thought that we had reached the bottom and that the situation couldn't get any worse. But anything could happen," he said.

The Permanent Secretary said he could not predict whether or not there would be another petrol price rise this year.

However, earlier this month, the President of OPEC

(Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), Mr. Mana Said Al-Oteiba, said the world could expect another oil shortage within the next few months. This was because of the decline of the dollar on the world market and persisting world inflation which had eroded OPEC's purchasing power.

The Minister of Industry, Mines, Commerce and Tourism, Prince Ngaba, said recently that Swaziland had reliable petrol sources, but that problems remained in the costs of transport, the transit of petroleum products through other countries as well as methods of storage and distribution.

Swaziland is expected to use about 132 million litres of fuel this year compared to the 1978 figure of 127 million.

Recently, the government announced that it was aiming for a 30% cut in domestic fuel consumption. Mr. Ntiwane said it was difficult to say at this stage if fuel consumption was being reduced.

"All I can say is that we are encouraging fuel saving measures," he said.

He also said that Swaziland was not contributing to the cost of building South Africa's oil-from-coal plant, Sasol II.

CSO: 4420

TATE, LYLE CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES SUGAR INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, FARMERS MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT in English
18 Oct 79 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

LORD Jellicoe, the Chairman of Tate and Lyle the giant multinational sugar corporation which is heavily involved in both the Simunye and Mhlume Sugar Estates, left Swaziland on Monday after a four day visit.

After spending Friday and Saturday touring Simunye and the Tabankulu Estates, Lord Jellicoe said that he considered that the Swaziland Sugar Industry is one of the best sugar industries in the world producing one of the cheapest sugars in a most efficient fashion.

He also said that he had been struck by the excellent race relations prevailing in the country and "by the combination of evident progress and deep sense of tradition here. I think this amalgamation is very impressive."

Lord Jellicoe said that he was glad to see the progress which has been made on the third sugar mill which was started less than 18 months ago and is on programme both timewise and budgetwise. "It has been an extremely tight programme and it is pretty impressive how this has been achieved."

"It is remarkable how the virgin bush is already planted with sugar and how advanced the mill itself is."

Of particular interest to Swaziland was the revelation by Lord Jellicoe that Tate and Lyle have been conducting intensive research into all the by-products of sugar, and would be very interested in seeing if they could do some primary work in this field in Swaziland.

They are in touch with at least eight governments at present on the possibility of power-alcohol production from sugar which, he said, makes good sense in many parts of the world.

At Knowsley in England they have the first speciality chemical plant in the world where the basic feedstuff is sugar. It will produce a whole range of products including domestic soap and detergents (sugar-based detergents are bio-degradable so they don't pollute), and a whole range of other by-products which, they believe, they can also produce in the next decade or so.

Another potentially very important field where there may be a huge application for sugar is by replacing petrochemicals as the basic material for plastics, and it is in this field that Tate and Lyle are particularly interested in doing primary work locally.

Lord Jellicoe also revealed that crucial negotiations are about to start in Brussels within the next six months to arrange for production market quotas and prices of sugar being exported to Europe over the next six years. At the moment Swaziland exports 20,000 tonnes of sugar to Europe annually and all of this goes to Tate and Lyle. Swaziland's sugar is refined by Tate and Lyle and consumed in the UK for both domestic use and industrial use for jams beers and confectionary.

CSO: 4420

NEW NATIONAL PARK TO BE ESTABLISHED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Andrew Forest]

[Text]



TO the left of the Motjane - Pigg's Peak road in Northern Swaziland lies a vast area of hills and sharply dissected valleys, carved from what is thought to be the oldest surface rock in the world.

Through it winds the Malolotja River, and it is from this river that Swaziland's third wild-life conservation area will take its name. The Malalotja National Park will cover 180 square kilometres, stretching almost from the Oshoek border road to beyond the Komati River in the North, and to the South African border in the west. It is hoped that the park will open to the public in 1981.

Malatsoja was first declared a conservation area by the Swaziland National Trust Commission shortly after independence. South African speculators held most of the land, and the Commission's task of wresting it from them

was facilitated by two acts of the new Swazi Parliament: the land Speculation Control Act and the National Trust Commission Act. Under the first, the further sale of Swazi land to foreigners was prohibited - the speculative land - market collapsed and land prices fell sharply.

Under the second, the Commission was empowered to declare any conservation area a 'nature reserve' and to control its development. In the case of unproductive absentee landowners, it gave the Commission powers of compulsory purchase. Most of the speculators have decided to cut their losses by selling to the Commission, and to date all land south of the Komati has been purchased or declared a reserve.

The most delicate problem facing the Commission at the outset was that of resettling the 90 Swazi families living in the Malalotja area. The Commission arranged for the purchase of arable land for their resettlement, and for the transportation of personal belongings and building materials for new homesteads.

Fields were tractor-ploughed for the settlers, and since kraal manure could not be shifted, the Commission supplied three tons of lime per hectare for use as fertiliser. Access to ancestral grave-sites in the park was guaranteed.

With the help of the local chief and through ceaseless discussion with an elected settler's committee, the move was completed in five months. According to Mr John

Bateson, the Park Project Manager, it has been entirely successful. 'I expected a stream of complaints from the committee,' he said, 'I've had very few. The land at Hawane is better than anything in the Park, and the people can now reach schools, shops and clinics. Some of them lived a good day's walk from Forbes Reef.'

A further problem facing the Commission was the introduction of wild-life. A mere forty years ago, sheep-trekkers entering Northern Swaziland from the Transvaal had to fight for winter-grazing with great herds of wilde-beest and zebra. Then came commercial white hunters and the 'Impala Express', which carried a thousand carcasses a week from Bremerdorp (now Manzini) to the Johannesburg market.

The herds were decimated: the only species now native to the park-area are mountain reedbuck and vaal rhebuck in small numbers, Baboons, monkeys and jackals. The Commission has already re-introduced blue wildebeest and impala from the Hlane reserve in the lowveld, and is planning to introduce blesbok, zebra and white rhino, as well as rarer bovines such as the black wildebeest, oribi, red hartebeest and mountain zebra.

The proposed road-system within the park caters for wild-life enthusiasts; a road leading northwards from Ngwenya will pass through the fertile Mhlangampepa valley, a favoured grazing site.

Otherwise roads have been sited with an eye to the park's main asset - its scenic grandeur. From the road to Enkabe a sweeping view of the whole park can be obtained, with hills folding away in endless series like waves of the sea.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN--In one of the biggest of all parties ever held at the Yen Saan hotel in the Ezulwini Valley, the Taiwanese community of Swaziland celebrated the 68th Anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. In fact more than twice the expected number of people turned up at the party which was addressed by the Taiwanese Ambassador, Mr Chou Tung-hua and Swaziland's Minister of Justice, Senator Polycarp Dlamini. Addressing the throng, which included government officials, academics and local businessmen Mr Chou said that Swaziland was a true friend of the Republic and had shown its support following the severing of diplomatic relations between Taiwan and the United States. Swaziland enjoys strong ties with Taiwan and during the past year three senior government Ministers have visited the island state. They are the Minister of Education, Canon Siphetswe Dlamini, the Minister of Finance, Mr. J. Simelane and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini. Taiwan is involved in agricultural and handicraft projects in Swaziland, and photographs of work done in these sectors were on display at the party. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Oct 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

NEW WAVE OF KILLINGS REPORTED; ARMY VEHICLES USED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

TERROR has swept the Ugandan capital again with armed men travelling in army Land-Rovers killing 12 people, in three days.

On Sunday night, at about 3 a.m., two policemen at the Kira Road police station were shot dead by men dressed in military uniforms and using two army Land-Rovers. After killing the policemen, they freed all detainees in the police cells.

Then they visited all Kampala police stations and shot dead one more policeman and wounded another. They freed all the detainees among whom were people arrested in connection with recent killings.

On Tuesday morning three men and a woman were killed at Nakulabye, two miles from Kampala, after answering the calls of what they thought were military police patrols.

They shot him

Neighbours said that after the four opened their doors, they were ordered to lie down and told to produce money which the bandits said had been earlier withdrawn from a bank.

One of the four, Stephen Katende, was heard offering old currency notes which the bandits refused. After getting some money, they shot him. The others were then shot one by one.

On Tuesday night four people were killed near the Low Development Centre in Kampala by armed men dressed in National Liberation Front uniforms. Another man was shot dead early yesterday morning on Queens Road as he was rushing to the bank to exchange his money. The killers got away in a Peugeot 504 with a National Liberation Army registration number.

Among the victims on Tuesday night was a 22-year-old son of Uganda's Sports Council chairman Kenneth Musisi.

Aggrey Kizito, eldest son of the Sports Council chief and the three other victims were shot several times in a Makerere village house.

The other victims were identified as Mr. Nebuwufu, his son and daughter-in-law.

A man was arrested immediately for questioning. Another, who was spotted wearing Kizito's clothes, is still being hunted.

CS0: 4420

BORDER POSTS OPEN, BUT CHECKED MORE THOROUGHLY THAN USUAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 79 pp 1, 12

[Text]

UGANDA's border posts along the frontier with Kenya are open to *bona fide* travellers, but they will be subjected to more than usual thorough checks.

This announcement was made at the Uganda National Consultative Council meeting held yesterday in Kampala by Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi when presenting a ministerial statement on the border closure issue.

Mr. Alimadi said the statement also applied to Uganda's borders with Tanzania, Rwanda, Sudan and Zaire.

He added that the security measures taken by the Ugandan authorities in connection with their currency changeover operation were not intended to hurt Kenya, and indicated that his Ministry had already replied to a query from the Kenyan Government which had sought clarifications from Uganda on the border closure.

Meanwhile there was a big rush to Kampala banks yesterday as Ugandans jostled each other to exchange old currency notes for new ones.

The people have been given until October 28 to change to the new currency notes which do not carry Idi Amin's likeness.

Troops have orders to confiscate any Uganda money in excess of 100/- found on people trying to cross into Uganda.

Similar instructions have been issued to customs officials throughout the country. Finance Minister Jack Seentongo has warned that anyone trying to cross into the country to change money will be arrested.

Mr. Seentongo said the exchange period had been deliberately limited to prevent Amin's men from entering the country to exchange pilfered currency notes for new ones.

Sources say that a month ago, the Binaisa government had published the serial numbers of 100/- notes amounting to Sh. 80 million stolen by Amin's men while fleeing from Uganda.

The government then warned the public that money bearing those serial numbers would be considered worthless.

The sources said most of the stolen money was believed to be in circulation in the border areas with Kenya and Zaire.

The aim of the current exercise, say the sources, is to reduce the level of money in circulation. It is believed that Amin printed billions of shillings worth of notes during his regime.

A secondary objective is to ensure that the cash stolen by Amin's supporters — now reportedly being used to hire assassins — is rendered worthless.

The Ugandan authorities have banned public rallies until after the currency exchange is over.

Finance Minister Seantongo has denied reports that some of the new notes have been stolen by Amin's men.

He said yesterday: "It is not true. None of it has been stolen, as far as I know, if there had been any, I would have been the first to know."

Foreign Minister Otiya yesterday affirmed that the decision to close the border with Kenya had also applied to Uganda's other borders including that with Tanzania, the country's principal ally.

"I don't understand the interpretation which you have given in Nairobi to our decision on the border closure," he said in a telephone interview.

Kenyan transporters said yesterday that their business with Uganda, Rwanda and eastern Zaire would be adversely affected by the border closure if it continued.

A leading Coast-based transporter said 85 per cent of his business was with Uganda, Rwanda and Zaire.

Air traffic between Kenya and Uganda was reported unaffected by the border closure. A spokesman for Caspar Ltd. said the company was still running its twice daily charter flights to Entebbe.

A senior official of the USAID mission in Nairobi said his government had no relief supplies in transit which could have been affected by the border closure.

"But if the border closure is prolonged, then US assistance for Uganda's reconstruction might be affected since most of the material has to pass through Kenya on its way to Uganda," he said.

The Zaire Ambassador said the eastern part of his country would be affected. Efforts to contact the Rwandan Embassy were unsuccessful.

A senior official of Transocean Uganda Ltd., a quasi-governmental organisation, declined to discuss the border closure. The Uganda Tea Authority office in Mombasa

declined to comment.

In Nairobi, Mr. Francis Macheria, national chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said his organisation had been shocked.

He said some businessmen could have sent goods to the border before being told of the closure, thus using petrol which had been bought with much-needed foreign exchange.

Perishable goods might have to be returned to their origin. "It must be obvious to the Ugandan authorities that this constitutes a heavy loss."

LENIENT STATUTE TO TAKE PLACE OF 1967 DETENTION LAW

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Oct 79 p 24

[Text]

UGANDA's public order and security Act of 1967, more commonly known as the preventive detention Act, will be repealed shortly, President Godfrey Binaisa said yesterday.

"We intend doing away with the preventive detention Act," he said in a state house interview at Entebbe.

He said a more lenient statute is being prepared by Attorney-General Stephen Ario and will be presented during the present session of the National Consultative Council, Uganda's interim Parliament.

Binaisa's government has come under criticism for detaining people under the 1967 law, introduced by former President Milton Obote.

Binaisa, who was Obote's Attorney-General at the time, resigned because of objections to the Act by which people can be detained for up to five years without trial.

Within the past week, five prominent citizens, some detained for over a month, were released. When asked how these releases were obtained, Binaisa said a review commission has been set up in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. "I also keep a constant watch on the situation," he added.

Binaisa said those freed had been released without any conditions. "They are just told to go home and continue as before with their businesses," he said.

There are now 200 people in detention, he said. The list includes members of deposed dictator Idi Amin's State Research Bureau and public safety unit, and people allegedly involved in undermining the government.

Binaisa also said increased security measures had "reduced or almost eliminated the killings in Kampala" due to "a lot of work by security, army, and police, particularly the Tanzanian police who were lent to us to help our police. We clamped a curfew on Kampala and increased our patrol cars. These measures helped us round up and arrest a number of people, about 20 really bad ones."

CSO: 4420

UGANDANS REPORTED CLAMORING FOR READING MATERIAL

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 21 Oct 79 p 15

[Article by NATION correspondent in Kampala]

[Text]

AT Makerere University, a Ugandan who had just returned from exile was fascinated by the long queue of excited young men and women at the Bookshop and curiously inquired what they were waiting for.

He could not believe his ears when he was told that the university students were anxiously waiting to purchase copies of *Drum* magazine at the government price. If they missed it at a government shop they would be forced to buy it 10 times the cover price.

Every morning young people clamour at newspaper kiosks for copies to the government-controlled daily *Uganda Times* newspaper which invariably reproduces government statements broadcast on Radio Uganda.

Although the two daily Luganda newspapers, *Taifa Empya* and *Munna*, do not contain much as they are never more than four pages, they are sold out in the mornings.

In the afternoon, readers flood the newspaper kiosks and queue to pay exorbitant prices for a few foreign newspapers that manage to come through. For example, the price of the *DAILY NATION* varies between 10/- and 150/- per copy. The maximum price of 150/- was reached when the scare about former President Milton Obote's return to Uganda was printed.

Copies of *Drum* and *Trust* are sold for between 50/- and 100/-. The other day I saw copies of the book, *Amin's Lust to Kill*, selling for 600/-.

Uganda is like a gigantic sponge that is as dry as tinder. Everything is soaked up. There is no limit to people's thirst for knowledge. Ugandans seem to be mesmerised by any printed word that is being sold on the market and they are ready to pay exorbitant prices — nobody seems to complain.

It was the same in Germany 34 years ago when an era of cultural isolation drew to a close. For the last eight years, Ugandans were culturally closed in by Idi Amin's regime.

Foreign newspapers were only read by the privileged few who travelled out and those were left back on the plane. Listening to any foreign radio station like the BBC or Radio Tanzania was a crime that usually carried instant capital punishment.

Many businessmen are cashing in on Uganda's thirst for information. A series of weeklies and other publications of dubious value are being dished out.

One of these is a weekly which was instrumental in the eventual removal of Yusuf Lule's government.

The authoritative semi-official *Weekly Topic* is concerned that foreign newspapers, especially Kenyan newspapers, are selling like hot cakes. It described the coverage being given to Uganda by Kenyan newspapers as being false, distorted, inflated, baseless and unnecessarily sensational.

It warned Kenyan newspapers that Uganda "is becoming impatient with their type of journalism". Kenyan newspapers were accused of violating almost every acknowledged norm of journalism and ruthlessly stamping on accepted professional etiquette by persistently distorting facts, inflating issues and publishing falsehoods about Uganda on the slightest pretext.

Finally the *Weekly Topic* concluded that it might become necessary in the national interest to tell these Kenyan newspapers in a language they can understand that "enough is enough".

The more abuse is thrown at the foreign newspapers, the more Ugandans are advised to reject.

them and the more copies of these papers are sold at higher inflated prices.

Amin during his eight-year rule used to do the same and when he vehemently attacked a foreign newspaper or radio, Ugandans knew for sure that these newspapers or radio stations had let out the bitter truth which he did not like Ugandans to know.

The best medicine to kill a rumour, a fallacy, a falsehood, or a distorted story is to publish a correct version of the same story immediately. Lies and falsehoods need to be exposed almost instantly.

Believe it or not, do that twice, proving the other man wrong, and no foreign newspapers will retain their credibility. Once this happens no Ugandan will part with 150/- for a newspaper on which it is clearly marked "Uganda 1/40".

The second weekly to come on the scene was the *Economy*. This was originally meant to cover the economic and business activities of this country. But as Uganda's business finds its feet, this paper has been diverted to speculative political journalism.

It is bitingly critical of the government minces no words and comically looks at the daily events in our society.

The *Citizen* and *The Equator* are weeklies which have just been introduced. The *Citizen* is a serious, professionally edited newspaper which has come out full-scale in opposition to the government.

The new crop of newspapers is right from the beginning threatened by the shortage of paper, especially newsprint. In fact many of the weeklies are printed on colour MP paper.

How long the new newspapers will last will not only depend on the patience and tolerance of the authorities, but on the stocks of paper each of these publications has.

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

LOANS GRANTED--The World Bank has granted a loan of \$14 million--about 3 billion CFA francs--to Upper Volta. The loan will be used to finance construction projects in the rural sector. Another loan granted by the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation will be used to finance urban water supply projects in Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Ouahigouya and Kaya. The total amount involved in this second loan is 1.15 billion CFA francs. [AB261212 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 25 Oct 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

MOBUTU PLAN, RELATIONS WITH U.S. DESCRIBED

Brussels SPECIAL in French 20 Sep 79 p 26

[Text] Between the Zaire of Mobutu and the America of Carter, the climate had never been pleasant. The head of the White House and his advisers showed circumspection, the Department of State reserve, Congress reticence, and business circles skepticism.

But it was enough for President Mobutu to spend 10 days in Washington and New York for all these hypotheses to be lifted and for the United States to assume an unequivocal commitment to collaborate in the Zaire plan for recovery and revival.

The innumerable meetings and audiences of the Zairian president enabled him to bring to bear the persuasive power which characterizes him and which is, in addition, supported by a particularly solid file.

On the political level President Mobutu had a long conversation with President Jimmy Carter, who promised him "solid support."

He also met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense George Brown, and, particularly, he talked several hours with members of the committees on African affairs of the House and Senate, whose enormous influence exercised over economic and military aid budgets is known. He received former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whom he considers "an old friend." He gave a speech at the Center of Strategic Studies of the University of Georgetown. He attended a dinner which Ambassador Harriman offered in his honor for the Washington "upper crust." For those who know the ceremonials of the federal capital, these are unmistakable signs.

Both on the economic and on the financial level, President Mobutu showed himself to be particularly active.

In Washington he met Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, and Mr de la Roziere, director of the International Monetary Fund. Let us recall in this regard that on 27 August Zaire had signed with the IMF an agreement concerning a loan of \$150 million (4.5 billion of our francs).

This position of strength enabled the Zairian chief of state to negotiate with the main leaders of Wall Street, to whom he was able to announce that the Lazare group had been charged with rescheduling the repayment of Zairian debts and that two meetings would be held on this subject starting in October: that of the Club of Paris, which includes creditor governments and that of the Club of London, which includes different syndicates of private banks.

Zaire received assurance that the efforts at recovery and reorganization to which he agreed will be supported in these two meetings.

From then on a calendar could be envisaged in two time-spans. There is supposed to be a third meeting of friendly countries decided on helping Zaire in October in Brussels. It will be recalled that the two previous ones had been held at the initiative of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Henri Simonet, during June and November of last year. These meetings had nevertheless not answered all the hopes placed in them by the Republic of Zaire and the Belgian Government--which agreed, let us remember, to coordinate the recovery plan.

It is obvious that the agreement signed between Zaire and the IMF, consecrating the stabilization plan conceived at Kinshasa, will make it possible to overcome the last hesitations. Thus the United States committed itself, in the event of an agreement with the IMF, to place at the disposal of Zaire a contribution of \$40 million, while France agreed to increase its intervention from \$15 to \$35 million.

As for Belgium, President Mobutu remarked to the New York press, "it did not even wait until a definite plan had been decided to give us its quota."

A second important stage: the meeting, in mid-December, of the consultative committee of the World Bank. This committee will have the task of studying and approving the development plan which Zaire has just presented to the bank and which President Mobutu commented upon with Mr McNamara.

If these two initiatives succeed--and everything permits one to believe that they will--Zaire could then accelerate the emergency plan, financed by the states participating in the Brussels conference, and its recovery plan, financed by the World Bank, which affects agricultural recovery, a policy of large infrastructural works or the intensification of its industrial production. The investments in these different sectors would accompany important social measures, and President Mobutu himself has never ceased to stress the necessity of improving the life of the populations and of providing them the health care and education which they need and deserve.

The "Mobutu Plan" would, as a result, be definitely put into orbit 2-1/2 years after having been conceived at the time of the first visit which Mr Simonet made to Kinshasa (it was in July 1977). The intervals may seem long--and actually they were--but the mechanics of international solidarity are always

slow to get set in place and even to get under way if certain countries--including Belgium, let us repeat--did not expect the culmination of the multilateral negotiations to emphasize their bilateral--and how efficient--cooperation with Zaire.

It was several hours before meeting President Carter that President Mobutu learned of the death of the Angolan President Agostino Neto.

Events which were often tragic had set the two countries and the two men against one another, but they nevertheless ended considering each other as friends. When Neto came on an official visit to Kinshasa in August of last year (hardly 3 months after the drama of Kolwezi) we had written that the logic of history had been respected. Because Zaire had always helped the Angolan nationalists in their struggle against Portuguese colonialism (and for a long time it was the only one to do so); because President Mobutu had always invited these nationalists to put an end to their internal dissensions; because everything pleaded for an understanding between these two giants of central Africa which have almost 3,000 km of common frontier.

The deceased president had understood this by going to Kinshasa to seal the reconciliation between two peoples which are, more than any others, brother peoples.

May the successor of Agostino Neto be inspired by the same logic and encourage this fraternity in the peace which Mobutu himself has always ardently defended.

6108

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

'AZAP' COMMENTS ON CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

Kinshasa AZAP in French 1240 GMT 27 Sep 79

[Text] The Center for International Commerce for Zaire (CCIZ) this week is organizing commissions to study the Zairian market, according to LE JOURNAL SALONGO, Kinshasa's morning newspaper. [word illegible] will penetrate different regions of the country and the Bandundu region. According to the newspaper, they will evaluate the export potentialities which abound in Zaire, encourage the promotion of new products for exportation, and analyze the reasons for the decline in [word illegible] of the enterprises of the area, including the local and foreign markets.

Members of the commissions will take inventory of the problems and difficulties as well as the needs of these enterprises and the production areas with the view of finding projects for public and private investment.

The newspaper listed the products on decline as: copal, palm cakes, palm oil, fibers, and essential [word illegible], including peanut and [word illegible]. Products which should be promoted include: Beleko nuts, pentaclethas nuts, Veacanga, Feve de calabar, pili-pili, cola nuts, vinia rosea and handicrafts.

For 4 months, the members of these six commissions will try to determine the extent potential of the rural areas. The data will permit the CCIZ next year to penetrate the outside market and to make solid proposals to the executive council to locate the difficulties registered by the farmers.

9128
CSO: 4400

'AZAP' COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION OF NORTHEAST ZAIRE

Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 27 Sep 79

[Text] Capital and management comprise two of the elements which the Association for the Industrialization of Northeast Zaire [ASSINEZ] will provide so that the third economic pole will exercise fully as a zone of production.

This finding comes from an analysis made in the last issue of Mosolo, a quarterly review of the Bank of Zaire, by Citizen Mwala Bolmakob, assistant director of that organization in Kisangani.

Mr Bolmakob spoke of the economic revival of this city in particular and of the economic future of the northeast region of general.

The author of this analysis stated that this finding is justified by the fact that ASSINEZ retained for this part of the republic about 20 industrial projects, the accomplishment of which will encourage other production units and local agri-industries, an economic penetration of the northeast region.

Created in 1974, ASSINEZ is a society in which the Zairian state and the German firm of Klockner-Humboldt-Deuiz hold respectively 51 percent and 49 percent of the shares.

For upper Zaire, ASSINEZ has planned the construction of iron foundries at Banalia and Lubundu where the iron deposits were discovered.

The production of these foundries will serve to supply the metal industry of Maluku with iron to reduce the importation of this metal.

The fish industry, a glass factory, and a hydroelectric dam between Ubundu and Kisangani are also under consideration.

After describing the current characteristics of the economy of the northeast, the assistant director of the Bank of Zaire in Kisangani listed the potentialities of various sectors of this zone. He also brought out under various aspects the factors which, on the structural level, retard economic development, and those which, in a long or short term, are capable of contributing to the economic growth and development in general of the third pole of Zaire.

ZAIRE

PROJECTIONS FOR INGA DAM CAPACITY PROJECTED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 8 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The total power of the hydroelectric dam at Inga installed this year amounts to 1,600 megawatts, of which Inga I and II are 986 megawatts, reveals a clipping from the Department of National Economy, Industry and Commerce published recently.

This article, which makes it possible better to analyze the extent of the economic resources of Zaire stresses also that Inga capacity envisaged for 1982 is 1,622 megawatts, while its potential is 39,670 megawatts.

The interest in the energy concentrated at Inga, as has been stated on several occasions, near the Atlantic Ocean, is that it permits other forms of energy, especially hydrogen.

Elsewhere, notes the document, the equipment of Lower Zaire includes, in addition to two cement plants with a capacity of 930,000 tons per year, a steel plant of 45,000 tons per year of concrete reinforcement rods and small profiles as well as 60,000 tons per year of lacunes plates [translation unknown].

Part of the basic infrastructure necessary for industrialization and equipping of the Lower Zaire region was the work of the authorities of the second republic.

6102

CSO: 4400

GOLD TRAFFICKING IN MWENGA REPORTED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 8 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The authorities of the Mwenga zone which recently organized a mixed patrol composed of elements of the gendarmerie and the SOMINKI [Mining and Industrial Company of Kivu] industrial guard, after rumors reporting the presence of clandestine gold panners, arrested traffickers. A communique given to the press states that the traffickers will be accused before the superior court of Uvira which has jurisdiction.

In addition, it is said that the assistant commissioner of the zone of Mwenga, citizen Ali Saji, has just completed a tour establishing contacts which he undertook since last 23 July to Kamituga. Citizen Ali devoted himself to the economic and social situation prevailing in his jurisdiction and invited the population to dedicate itself to agriculture.

He also presided over a meeting of members of the urbanization commission of the Mwenga zone with whom he examined the problem created by chaotic construction in the SOMINKI concessions.

6108

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

NEW CHINESE MEDICAL GROUP--Dr Kambale Runda, the regional medical inspector of Equator, yesterday received a courtesy visit from the members of the new Chinese medical group. At this occasion, Dr Runda welcomed the group to the region and stated that he would like to see his guests collaborate closely with their Zairian colleagues for the well-being of the population. Dr Kambale then praised the relations which exist between the People's Republic of China and Zaire, thanks to the greatness of their respective leaders. The chief of the new medical group in turn thanked the medical inspector and assured him that everything would be done for the success of their work in Equator. The new Chinese medical group, the third since the establishment of cooperation between China and Zaire, includes 8 members 6 of which are physicians, 1 interpreter and 1 cook. Three members of the old group, who have already spent 2 years in Zaire, will remain with the new group. [Text] [Mbandaka AZAP in French 1755 GMT 27 Sep 79] 9128

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